The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 477. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED........£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0 | DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860. | PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Continued success of the celebrated Irish Comedian,
Mr. JOHN DREW,
Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.
On This SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the Laughable Farce,
entitled
ROUGH DIAMOND.

Sir William Evergreen - Mr Walter Baynham.
Cousin Joe - Mr H Barfoot.
Margery - Mrs Burkinshaw.

To be followed by the Comedy, entitled
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Captain Murphy Maguire - Mr John Drew.
Mr Charles Torrens - Mr Walter Baynham.
Mr Aminadab Sleek - Mr H Barfoot.
Mrs Ormsby Delmaine - Miss Sarah Thorne.
Mrs Torrens - Mrs W Baynham.

To be followed by first time in Dublin, a Drama in Two Acts, written by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
A most truthful portrait of the Poor Emigrant just landed on the shores of America, sick and in poverty, and yet too proud to beg.

Patrick O'Brien The Irish Emigrant Mr. John Drew.
Polly Bobalink - Mrs. Burkinshaw.
Henry Travers - Mr. Charles Weston.
Tom Bobalink - Mr. Frank Huntley.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces
A GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
This SATURDAY, November 10, 1860.
Doors open at Half-past One, to commence at TWO o'clock, on which occasion the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

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IF this should meet the eye of "W T.," he is requested to communicate with his friend "M. H."

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—In compliance with numerous applications, Dr. SCHULTHEIS begs to announce that he purposes to commence a Third or Junior Ladies' Class, entirely for beginners, at the DUBLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY Afternoon, the 19th of November. Advanced pupils may join, at any time, the upper classes.—For particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. THOMAS LEECH, at the Institute.

ONE GUINEA.—NOTICE.—New Members are now admissible for the ensuing Fifteen Months for ONE GUINEA.
NEWS-ROOM, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1729.
Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Traits of Character—Dundonald's Life, vol. 2—Jeaffreson's Book about Doctors—Memoirs of Bishop Hurd—Hopes and Fears—Cumming's Redemption Draweth Nigh—Tyndall's Glaciers of the Alps—Memorials of Thomas Hood—All the new Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street,
October 5, 1860.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.
This Institution will be opened at 9 o'clock on every Morning, Sundays excepted, and closed at 10 p.m., until further notice.
The Subscription is fixed at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.
Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to forward to the Librarian, in writing, their names, addresses, and professions or occupations, together with the name of some householder as a reference. On receipt of such information the Librarian will submit the names of Candidates to the General Committee for consideration.
C. W. LE POER KENNEDY, B.A.,
Trinity College, Librarian.
Office, 32, Anglesea-street.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
WATERING TROUGHS FOR CATTLE.
A charitable lady having offered to contribute £10 towards the above object, if a sum of £20 be raised by contributions before the 1st of January, 1861, the Committee of this Society earnestly call upon the friends of humanity to enable them to embrace so kind an offer, and to alleviate the sufferings of the poor dumb animal by the erection of water troughs through the city.
The smallest contribution will be thankfully received at the office, or by Messrs. La Touche & Co., Castle-street; or Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; or by the Collector, Mr. L. Gaynor.
(By order)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Honorary Secretary.
Office, 46, Lower Sackville-street,
6th November, 1860.
N.B.—In lodging money, contributors will kindly say if it be intended for this SPECIAL OBJECT, or for the GENERAL FUND, of the Society.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.
☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR NOVEMBER FAIR.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, 12th and 13th NOVEMBER, a
SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
(With 1st, 2nd, and Third Class Carriages),
Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, Dublin, at Five o'clock, Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12 a.m.	Ferns Lock	6.7 a.m.
Clonsilla	5.20 "	Enfield	6.22 "
Lucan	5.25 "	Moyvalley	6.30 "
Leixlip	5.34 "	Hill of Down	6.42 "
Maynooth	5.46 "	Killucan	7.5 "
Kilcock	5.58 "		

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7-30 o'clock, Morning.
This Train will Return from Mullingar at Half-past Two, (calling at intermediate Stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about Five o'clock Afternoon.
N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness for the conveyance of Cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 2nd November, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.
DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 5 0 p m.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY,
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
DAY BOAT.
ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE.
On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-30 a.m., instead of 8-45 a.m., as heretofore.
The Train, in connection with this boat will be due in London at 8-0 p.m., Greenwich time.
An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9-15 a.m.
(By order)
Chester, 29th Oct., 1860. J. O. BINGER.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
TO NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £16 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.; including Stewards' Fees and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—80s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

NEW ROSS PORT AND HARBOUR AMENDMENT ACT.
Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session, for leave to bring in a Bill to alter, extend, amend, and enlarge, or to repeal some of the powers and provisions of "The New Ross Port and Harbour Act, 1849," and an Act of 12 Vic. c. 14, to amend the same, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act" for the better regulating and improving the Port and Harbour of New Ross, in the Counties of Wexford and Kilkenny," in which Bill power will be taken to appoint New Commissioners in the room of the Commissioners appointed in virtue of the said Acts, who are now dead, disqualified, or incapable of acting. To provide for the future Election of Commissioners. To define and fix the qualifications of such Commissioners, and the qualification of the Electors, and to regulate the time and mode of their Election. To enable the Commissioners to make certain provisions for the Ballasting of Vessels. To provide for the maintenance of disabled or retired pilots. To levy tolls, rates, and duties, or to alter the existing tolls, rates, and duties. To confer, vary, and extinguish exemptions from payment of tolls, rates, and duties, or other rights or privileges, and so far as may be necessary to confirm any mortgage or mortgages or the levy of rates, or the Election of Commissioners, or other acts had or done done by the Commissioners, acting in pursuance of the said Acts, or either of them. Also, if necessary, to borrow money, and for other purposes relating to the said Port and Harbour.
And Notice is hereby further given, that on or before 23rd of DECEMBER next, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects aforesaid will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated at New Ross, this 1st day of November, 1860.
EDWARD CARR, Solicitor for the New Ross Port and Harbour Commissioners, 4, South Frederick-street, Dublin, and New Ross.
HOLMES, AUTON, TURNBULL, AND SHARKEY, Parliamentary Agents, Westminster, S. W.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
(Near Sackville-street.)
TRUSTEES:
E. FETHERSTON H., ALEX. PARKER, and WM. BEWLEY, Esqrs.
The following are the characteristics of this Association:—
It is Christian. | It is Benevolent.
It is Catholic. | It is Missionary.
A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any save those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose and much more. The objects of the Association are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends; to attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.
But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and with brotherly kindness try to win them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer Meetings are open to all, and the Reading Rooms to any one introduced by a Member.
W. J. STOKES, Sec.
The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are as follows.—
At 103, Middle Abbey-street, .. Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ditto, .. Friday Evening at 8 o'clock.
Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, Monday Evening at 8 o'clock.
To which Young Men are affectionately invited.
Prayer Meetings are held at the Rooms in Abbey-street:—
Every Friday Morning, ... From 7 - 15 to 8 o'clock.
Every Friday Evening, ... From 7 - 30 to 8 o'clock.
The Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-st., on the following Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock:—
November 22d—The World's debt to Christianity; Rev Urwick, D D.
November 29th—Abraham and Lot—A Contrast; Rev C Fleury, D D.
December 6th—Elements of Character; Rev Wallace M'Mullin, Abbey-street.
December 13th—Madagascar and the Gospel; Rev O T Dobbin, LL D, Balliver, Kells.
December 20th—Godliness True Refinement; Rev F F Trench.
1861, January 10th—Delusive Hopes contrasted with God's Promises; Rev J J Black, Ormond-quay.
January 17th—The Life of Solomon; Right Hon Joseph Napier.
January 24th—Wycliff and the Early English Reformers; Rev John Hall, Mary's Abbey.
January 31st—The Word; Rev J B Lowe, D D, Liverpool.
February 7th—The Apostle Peter; Rev John D Powell, Hendrick-street.
February 14th—Faith and Feeling; H Power, Esq, M D, F R C S I.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.
At a Breakfast held this day (November 9th), at Reynolds' Hotel, Sackville-street.
BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS, Esq., in the chair—
After a statement of the massacres in Syria, by HUGH EARDLEY CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:—
Moved by the Ven. ARCHDEACON OF DUBLIN; seconded by Sir EDWARD GROGAN, Bart., M.P.—
1. "That the Meeting has learned with deep regret that, in consequence of the late fearful massacres in Syria, there are at the present time, some 80,000 people scattered amongst the mountains, and on the Coast of Syria, homeless, naked, and starving; and it is their opinion that the urgency of the case demands the sympathy and co-operation of all classes of the community.
Moved by R. R. ALEXANDER, Esq.; seconded by C. HALLIDAY, Esq.—
2. "That a subscription be opened in Dublin for contributions of money and clothing for the suffering Syrians, and that the following Gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect:—
PATRON:
His Grace the Lord Primate.
PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE:
The Hon and Very Rev Dean of St Patrick's, the Very Rev the Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Venerable Archdeacon of Dublin, Sir Edward Grogan, Bart, M P; the Governor of the Bank of Ireland; the Lord Mayor-elect, Alderman Kinahan, Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq; William Digges La Touche, Esq; C Halliday, Esq; Rev Dr Marks, Rev Dr Urwick, Rev Dr Kirkpatrick, Rev G W Dalton, M A; Alexander Ferrier, Esq; Richard Allen, Esq; Dr Wilde, John Robinson, Esq; H Bewley, Esq; Alexander Parker, Esq; Jonathan Pim, Esq.
3. "Moved by the Rev. Dr MARKS; seconded by Rev. Dr. URWICK:—
"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq., for his kindness in presiding."—
Carried unanimously.
The following subscriptions were announced at the breakfast:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant	25	0	0	T Y,	10	0	0
				C Halliday, Esq.	10	0	0
His Grace the Primate,	50	0	0	George Roe, Esq.	10	0	0
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin,	20	0	0	R Allen, Esq.	5	0	0
				W Hogg, Esq.	5	0	0
Rt Hon E Cardwell, M P	21	0	0	S Bewley, Esq.	5	0	0
Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.	100	0	0	S Bewley, Esq, jun.	5	0	0
				Messrs Gunn & Cameron,	5	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Limerick,	10	0	0	J Perry, Esq.	5	0	0
				Alderman Atkinson,	5	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Kilmore,	5	0	0	H Courtney, Esq.	5	0	0
				E Wright, Esq.	5	0	0
The Bank of Ireland,	20	0	0	J Drummond, Esq.	5	0	0
The Rt Hon Baron Fitzgerald,	10	0	0	R H Kinahan, Esq.	5	0	0
				Archdeacon of Dublin,	5	0	0
The Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's	7	0	0	M Moses, Esq.	3	0	0
				Dean of Chapel Royal,	2	0	0
The Society of Friends	78	5	0	Rev T R Ringwood,	2	2	0
H Bewley, Esq.				Joseph Smyly, Esq.	1	0	0
2nd Donation	10	0	0	R M,	1	0	0
Jonathan Pim, Esq.	10	0	0	Rev M F Day,	1	0	0
W H Pim, Esq.	10	0	0	Rev Dr Urwick,	1	0	0
J Edmundson and Co,	10	0	0	Dr. Churchhill,	1	0	0
T Pim, Esq.	10	0	0	R Queale, Esq.	1	0	0
Ferrier Pellock, & Co,	10	0	0	Dr Wilde,	1	1	0
A H C,	10	0	0	J Robinson, Esq.	1	0	0

TREASURERS:
Messrs. Digges La Touche & Co.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
Rev. Dr. Urwick.
Rev. G. W. Dalton, A.M.
Alexander Ferrier, Esq., jun.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Bank of Ireland; Messrs. La Touche & Co.; Messrs. Curry & Co.; or any member of the Committee.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.
A PUBLIC MEETING will (D.V.) be held on behalf of the above Fund, at ST. MATTHIAS' SCHOOLHOUSE, ADELAIDE-ROAD, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, when H. EARDLEY CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., and R. R. ALEXANDER, Esq., the Deputation from the London Committee, will attend. Statements of the sufferings of the people in Syria, and of their claims on general sympathy, will be given.
Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock, by Sir E. GROGAN, Bart., M.P.
A Collection will be made after the meeting.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.
A PUBLIC MEETING will (D.V.) be held on behalf of the above Fund, on TUESDAY, November 13th, in the INFANT SCHOOL-HOUSE, CUMBERLAND-STREET, Monkstown, when H. EARDLEY CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., and R. R. ALEXANDER, Esq., the Deputation from the London Committee, will attend. Statements of the sufferings of the people in Syria, and of their claims on general sympathy, will be given.
Chair to be taken at Half-past 2 o'clock.
A Collection will be made after the meeting.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.
A PUBLIC MEETING will (D.V.) be held in behalf of the above Fund, on WEDNESDAY next, in YORK-STREET CHAPEL, when H. EARDLEY CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., and R. R. ALEXANDER, Esq., the Deputation from the London Committee, will attend, and give statements of the sufferings of the people in Syria, and of their claims on our general sympathy.
Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.
A Collection will be made for the object.

COLUMBIA MISSION.
Contributions are earnestly requested, and may be paid here, or at the Bank of Messrs. LA TOUCHE and Co., Dublin.
We will gladly forward information of the progress of the Mission.
THOMAS TWIGG, Clk., Swords, } Hon Secs
RICHARD T SMITH, Clk., 7, Haddington-road, } to the
WM. FERRAR, Clk., F T C D, 38, Trinity College, } Dublin
JOLLIFFE TUFNELL, F R C S I, 58, Lower Mount-st, } Committee.
Committee Room, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin,
9th November, 1860.
"PEACE ON EARTH—GOOD - WILL TO MEN."
Luke ii. 14.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
BELOVED BRETHREN!—Whereas, Religion is our chief concern; and as Christ teaches that we should "Love each other," even as He gave us commandment, let us do so for the future, in thought, word, and deed—and thus we shall be called in truth His disciples. Too long have craft and superstition swayed men's minds, and thus discord and animosity have been kept up among the different sections and professions of the Universal Church, to the great dishonour of Christianity, and to the hindrance and progress of the Gospel. Let the whole world see that we, Christians, love one another; and this fruit of the Spirit will do more to propagate the faith, and to subdue men's minds to Christ, than all the books that have been written for the last 1800 years.
Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Turks, and Infidels can read this law of love, who never, from one year's end to the other, look into the Holy Bible; and the brutes themselves, if they could speak, would acknowledge its practical reality and utility. And, whereas, beloved brethren, the night of Papal and Pagan darkness is fast passing away under the light of the Sun of Righteousness, let us labour, then, for the future, in the use of all the means within our power, and with the aid of modern discoveries, to illuminate the whole earth with the rays of the Divine life, which will be manifested in our happy union, love, and peace.
In times past we have been fellow-workers with the
Irish Mission, | Italian Mission,
American Mission, | Metropolitan Mission,
and with what success the Reformation answers in the revival and regeneration of thousands.
We desire to continue this Divine and Blessed Work, in the use of Prayer and the Word of Life, until the whole family of man shall become a praying family, and every human being in our race shall possess the Title Deed of Salvation, in which it is written (Rom. v. 1):—
"Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ;" and "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."—Acts xvi. 31.
Desiring to "keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace,"
We are, your most faithful and sincere friends in
Christ Jesus our Lord,
The DIRECTORS of the PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.
16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
November 1, 1860.

Insurances.

UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE ON LIFE.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND has adopted a NEW SCHEME of "UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE," which entirely obviates the objections to the ordinary system of other Offices.
OMISSION to pay a Premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and, after a time, Payment may be intentionally Postponed for a Year.
The ASSURED is not subject to any restriction as to Occupation or Residence; and NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can ever be payable.
The ASSURANCE is virtually Non-forfeitable and Unquestionable.
The POLICY-HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy, can withdraw a fixed and unusually large proportion of his payments, or take a paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a Loan, and still continue the Policy.
So COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY a system of Unconditional Assurance is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Assurance Office. Explanatory Pamphlets may be had on application.
ENTRANTS TO THE PROFIT CLASS on or before 5th DECEMBER NEXT will secure ONE YEAR'S BONUS more than will be allocated to later entrants.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded in 1838, and has issued upwards of Thirteen Thousand Policies for Life Assurances, amounting to nearly Six Millions Sterling. The Annual Income is upwards of £160,000. The Policies under the Original Scheme have also, for many years, been unusually free from restrictions and imperfections, and the assured have received large benefits. Prospectuses of this Scheme also may be had on application.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

Sermons.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—A Sermon will (D.V.) be Preached, and a Collection made, on behalf of the above-named Society, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., in ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, by the Reverend ARTHUR D. MACNAMARA, Deputation Secretary to the Society. Donations, &c., will be thankfully received by the Secretary and Accountant, at the Office of the Society, 19 Kildare-street, Dublin.

THE REV. J. D. POWELL
will preach (D.V.) in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Lower Abbey-street,
On To-morrow, SUNDAY, NOV. 11,
At Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven p.m.
A Collection will be made after each Service for the Circuit Aid Fund.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.
On To-morrow (SUNDAY), the 11TH Nov, 1860, SERMONS will be Preached (God willing), in ST. MARY'S CHURCH, by the Rev. C. WOLSELEY, A.M., Hon. Sec. for Ireland to the Society.
Also in ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, by the Rev. W. M. MASON A.M., Senior Curate.
Also in the CHURCH at WHITECHURCH, by the Rev. F. F. CARMICHAEL, A.B., Curate of St. Brigid's.
And a Collection made in aid of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, supported entirely by voluntary contributions. For allowing permanent pensions, "not exceeding £40 per annum," to the Widows and Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitous Clergymen and their families.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preachers, or by Cadwallader Wolseley, Clk., Hon. Sec. for Ireland.
Offices—23, Upper Leeson-street, and 37, Dawson-street.

SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY FOR IRELAND
Established 1822.
COMMITTEE.—Rev Edward Marks, D D; Rev Alexander Irwin, Rev Edward Brooke, Rev H Verschoyle, Rev Maurice F Day, Rev A M Pollock, Rev S Roberts, F T C D; James W J Lendrick, Esq; William Brooke, Esq, M C; Edward H Burroughs, Esq, Q C; Espin Batty, Esq; the Hon Somerset R Maxwell, Acheson Henderson, Esq; B C Lloyd, Esq, Q C; Robert Wilson, Esq; Robert F Franks, Esq; Thomas Lefroy, Esq, Q C.
SECRETARY—The Right Hon the Lord Chief Justice Lefroy.
ASSISTANT-SECRETARY—Henry Warren, Esq, 27, Lower Pembroke-street, Dublin.
A SERMON will be Preached (God willing) in ST. MARK'S CHURCH, on TO-MORROW (Sunday), November 11, 1860, by the Rev. G. W. DALTON, A.M., Assistant Minister of Episcopal Chapel, Upper Baggot street; and a Collection made for the above Society. Service to Commence at Twelve o'clock.
This Society was established for the purpose of employing humble men of approved piety, and well versed in the Scriptures, to read the Bible from house to house, to those who are willing to hear it.
The Readers are employed by the Society, in both the English speaking and Irish Districts of the Country. They address their labours to all classes of the poor, both Protestants and Roman Catholics; and they have been proved, by the blessing of God, to be eminently useful among both.
There were at one time upwards of Eighty Readers employed by the Society; there are now only Fifty-eight. The number had to be reduced, owing to the diminished funds at the disposal of the Committee. It is earnestly desired that the help of Christian people may be given to enable the Committee not only to continue this number, but to send Readers to some other places where they are anxiously looked for, there being at present very pressing applications on the list, from Clergymen in various parts of Ireland, to send new Readers to their respective parishes.
Subscriptions or donations will be thankfully received by any Member of the Committee, or by the Assistant-Secretary, 27, Lower Pembroke-street, Dublin, from whom every information may be obtained.

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL, DRUMCONDRA.
A SERMON will be Preached in ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, in aid of this Institution, on SUNDAY, December 16th, by the Rev. DAVID STUART, A.B.
As the benefits of this Hospital are neither limited nor local, the Committee give this early intimation of the Sermon, in hope that no arrangement for another, which would interfere with the claims of this deserving charity, may be made.

THE AWAKENING—KINGSTOWN.
The Special Service for Prayer, and for the Awakening of Sinners, usually held on board the "Express Boats," will be held on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), in the Congregational Church, at Half-past Two o'clock, when a Special Address will be delivered to all who are spiritually anxious, by the Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. J. BLACK. Subject—"This Cup."
• MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen. Address by the Rev. W. L. GILES. Subject, "Christ the Way."
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, of Belfast.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations. Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.
• NOTE.—On this evening, and at the same hour, Prayer might also be made in every household throughout the United Kingdom; and thus a NATIONAL PRAYER MEETING may be held by myriads of people, on every Monday, before the Throne of the Eternal, to offer through Jesus the sacrifice of prayer and praise.

THE REV. JOHN NELSON will (D.V.) preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhall-place, on TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 12 o'clock Noon, and the Rev EDWARD HARTE, at 7 o'clock evening. Evening's Subject—"The Spiritual Sleeper."

ZION CHAPEL, KING'S INNS-STREET.
The Rev. DAVID HARDING will preach (D.V.), at the above Place of Worship, on next Lord's day morning (TO-MORROW), at 12 o'clock.
Subject—"Christ and the Christian."
And in the Evening at 7 o'clock the Rev. G. HUNT JACKSON (England) has engaged to preach.
Subject—"The Great Magnet."
The Evening Service will close with a Prayer Meeting open to all.

THE REV. J. D. POWELL will preach (D.V.) in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, on TO-MORROW, (Sunday), NOV. 11, 1860, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 7 p.m.
A collection will be made after each Service for the Circuit Aid Fund.
The General Stewards respectfully solicit the presence and aid of their Christian friends at these important Services.
SAMUEL M'COMAS.
ROBERT THOMPSON.
November 5, 1860.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of Peter Bourke, Owner; Thomas Galiogly, Petitioner.
TAKE NOTICE that, a private offer having been accepted for all the Lands comprised in the rental in this matter, same will not be set up to Auction on the 15TH NOVEMBER inst., on which day the sale was to have taken place.
Dated this 8th November, 1860.
HENRY ROOKE AND SON, Solicitors, having carriage of sale, 23, Upper Pembroke-street.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
THURSDAY, 25th day of OCTOBER, 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of Frederick John Harman Falkner, Owner and Petitioner.
ON reading the petition in this matter, filed on 24th day of August last, and affidavit of the petitioner verifying same, it is ordered by the Court that a partition be made of all that part of the lands of Hobartstown, containing five hundred and twenty-two acres, three roods, and eleven perches, statute measure, situate in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, and county of Kildare, held under fee-farm grant, dated the 22th day of April, 1858, as prayed for by said petitioner, unless cause be shown to the contrary in 28 days after the service of this order on Henry Montgomery, in the third schedule annexed to said petition named; and, on William Fishbourne, on his own behalf and on behalf of the several persons claiming an interest in said lands, as named in said petition, and after the publication of this order in the IRISH TIMES and LEINSTER EXPRESS Newspapers.
(Seal) HENRY CAREY.
ROBERT MALCOMSON, Solicitor, 31, York-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 51 feet in depth. The tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

SURE INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE, the interest in the Lease of a large House, situated in the most business part of King-street North (in consequence of the owner and resident leaving the country.) The lease is for ever, at the nominal rent of £3 15s.; the present income paid by respectable tenants, amounts to £59 7s. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. SMITH, 77, Abbey-street, or to Mr. F. LESLIE, House Agent, &c., 57, Abbey-street.

OFFICE TO LET.—A large front room, first floor, 25, Upper Sackville-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.

TO LET, FURNISHED, a Drawingroom, with one or two Bedrooms, in a respectable private house, ten minutes' walk of the G.P.O. Terms very moderate. References exchanged. Address "X. X.," IRISH TIMES Office.

FURNISHED, a Sitting and Bedroom, 23, Upper Sackville-street.

A COMFORTABLE, Furnished, airy BEDROOM, in a healthy, central situation, with a view of the College Park, to be let to a gentleman engaged during the day, on very moderate terms.—Address, in real name, "O. L., Lodgings," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO BE LET, Furnished, a BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM on the second floor.—Apply at 108, Lower Gardiner-street.

BOARD AND LODGING, 41, Stephen's-green East. There are at present a few vacancies in the above desirable Establishment.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland,
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. .. £700,000.
FIRE.
NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
TRUSTEES:
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DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq.
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Francis Maxwell, Esq
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John Torr, Esq.
ACTUARY AND MANAGER:
PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.
IRELAND.
DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH:
No. 49, DAME-STREET.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North.
J H Wharton, Esq, B A, T C D, L K, Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street.
SOLICITOR.
Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square.
LOCAL MANAGER.
J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq.
With Agencies in the principal towns.
N.B.—Influential Agents required in those places where the Company is not represented. Apply to
J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager,
49, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

Auctions.

AUCTION NEAR GOLDEN BALL, CO. DUBLIN,
of Cattle, Work Horses, and Farming Implements;
Two Acres of Turnips and Mangel,
Three Tons of very prime Scotch Down Potatoes;
also
A Britzka, by Palmer,
A Carriage Mare,
A Set of Pair-horse Harness, 2 Sets of Single ditto,
a Side Saddle and Bridle;
a Mangle, an Iron Beam, with Scales and Weights,
Two Iron Garden Chairs, a Melon Frame and Cap Glasses,
Together with a few Articles of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Window Curtains, Carpets, &c.,
the property of Robert Thompson, Esq., who is giving up the House, Land, and Premises, consequent on a Sale thereof in the Landed Estates Court.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1860,
At SPRINGFIELD, GOLDEN BALL,
Four choice milch cows; three four and two year-old heifers; two yearlings and four calves; one fat pig; two farm horses, with carts and harness; two ploughs and one drill harrow, with tackling; an American churn; dairy utensils, and a few articles of furniture and other effects.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
Terms Cash. Purchasers to pay £5 per cent. Auction Fees.
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers,
No 9, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.
Note—Springfield is about two miles distant from the Carrickmines Station on the Bray line of Railway.

MESSRS. BENTLEY and SON'S NOV. Estates Sale, 1860.—Messrs. BENTLEY will submit for Sale BY AUCTION, in their Estates Saleroom, 110, GRAFTON-STREET, on Saturday, 24th NOVEMBER, 1860. The following, with other valuable Profit Rents and Properties, separately and in Lots, to suit Purchasers:—

Lots.	Premises.	Unexpired Residue of Term for which held.	Profit Rents. £	s.	d.
1	26, Upper Gloucester-street ..	122 years,	30	15	4
2	26, Upper Abbey-street, and 55, Great Strand-street ..	46 years,	32	1	10
3	25, Molesworth-street	847 years	44	12	4
4	40, Upper Gloucester-street ..	803 years	41	7	8
5	54, Middle Abbey-street ..	183 years	53	16	11
6	47 and 48, North King street and 49 and 50, North King-street	held in fee,	76	13	10

Messrs. Bentley and Son take this opportunity of inviting those who may desire to dispose of Properties, or of interests in Houses or Lands, as well as those anxious to invest therein, to avail themselves of their Sale on the 24th instant, as one that will afford peculiar opportunity for judicious investment, as well as facilities for the disposal of Properties, Profit Rents, Annuities, or Rent Charges, without resorting to the ordinary protracted and expensive mode of doing so, alike unsatisfactory to Vendors and Purchasers.
Messrs. Bentley's List will remain open up to Saturday, the 17th instant, to receive additional announcements.
BENTLEY and SON, Agents,
Auctioneers and Valuators, 110, Grafton-street.

SALE OF ELIGIBLE HOUSE PROPERTY,
MOUNTPLEASANT-AVENUE,
(South side.)
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
Without Reserve,
On MONDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1860,
At the Premises,
MOUNTPLEASANT-AVENUE, RANELAGH,
The Interest in the Lease of Eight Substantially Built Two-storey Cottages
Known as Mountpleasant Cottages,
Containing five apartments each, with walled-in gardens, front and rear, coal houses, out-offices, &c., &c., lease for ever, subject to the nominal head rent of £12. All let at present to solvent tenants, at the yearly rent of £18 each, producing a well-paid profit rent of £124 per annum.
The situation needs no comment, being one of the most rising and healthful localities about Dublin.
Sale at One o'clock. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees.
For further particulars, apply to
J. O'GORMAN, Auctioneer,
53, Westland-row.
N.B.—The Cottages will be sold together, or separate, to suit Purchasers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND OTHER EFFECTS.
MESSRS. JAMES CONNOLLY and SON have been favoured with instructions from William W. Routledge, Esq., to Sell, by strictly unreserved AUCTION, at his residence, 30, MOUNTPLEASANT-SQUARE WEST, on MONDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1860, commencing at Half-past 11 o'clock, the entire Household Furniture,
Which comprises 6 mahogany drawingroom chairs, covered in leather, arm chair and lounger to match, 3 cane chairs; sofa, loo, card, spider and other tables; cabinet; a handsome chimney glass; moreen window curtains, patent rollers and blinds; chimney ornaments; 4 very fine prints in gilt frames; small mahogany tables, with drawers; carpets, rugs, fender and fire steels; 6 diningroom chairs covered in damask, with carved backs, arm chair to match; large mahogany loo table; dumb waiter; sideboard; cabinet chimney clock; book bracket; backgammon box; plate bucket; hall tables and chairs; stair carpeting and brass rods; tarpaulin; bronze figures; hat and umbrella stand; coal scuttles, &c.
The bedrooms, five in number, are replete with every requisite, which include Albert, French, and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, painted wardrobes and presses; mahogany dressing tables and toilet glasses; basin stands and ware; commodes; 18 cane chairs; carpets, rugs, fender and fire irons; bedsteps, towel airers, muslin curtains and blinds, extra size; mahogany sofa bed, blankets, &c. Basement furniture—plate drainer, set of blocked tin dish covers, copper preserving pan, patent jack, tubs, pots, coal box, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention; also a new perambulator; 2 canaries and cage. Terms cash.
JAMES CONNOLLY AND SON,
Auctioneers and Valuators,
4, Lower Ormond Quay, and Parsonstown, King's County.
All Goods to be paid for and removed the following day.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase

Dress.

GALWAY OPERA, TRAVELLING, AND WATERPROOF MANTLES,
In every New Style and Design.
W. AND R. HOPKINS
Desire to bring their SHAWL and MANTLE DEPARTMENT specially before the Public.
Rich and Elegant Designs in
FRENCH and PAISLEY MANUFACTUREDS.
FILLED SHAWLS,
at moderate and tempting prices.
A very Choice Assortment of WOOL SHAWLS, in every class of Colouring. These are worthy of immediate inspection.
An entirely New and carefully selected Stock of Winter Mantles, in
SEALSKIN, CLOTH, VELVET PILE, GENOA VELVET, and COLOURED RIBBED CLOTH.
Making a Stock of nearly Five Hundred different Shapes and New Materials to select from.
Full Size SEALSKIN PALETOT, Large or Tight Sleeves, finished in the best Style, and Sleeves lined with Silk, in Black, Brown, Drab, and Silver Grey, at
ONE GUINEA.
81 AND 82, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 42 AND 43, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.
FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT NEW GOODS, IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department,
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Merino and Stuff Department,
Shawl Department,
Mantle Department,
Fur Department,
Ladies' Underclothing Department,
Children's Dress Department,
Calico and Muslin Department,
Linen and Damask Department,
Flannel and Blanket Department,

Ribbon Department,
Flower and Feather Department,
Lace and Sewed Muslin Department,
Bonnet and Millinery Department,
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Trimming and Haberdashery Department,
Cabinet and Stationery Department,
Boot and Shoe Department,
Shirt and Handkerchief Department,
Gentlemen's Ready Made Department,
Woollen Department.

N.B.—It is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient and retired for carriages.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. beg to remind the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland that they are now admitted to stand unrivalled for the Design, Cut, and Manufacture of Coats, which, by a gracefulness of outline, a symmetrical development of bust, and by imparting a large expansion to the chest and shoulder, produces an extremely elegant effect. We wish to call particular attention to the improvement we have effected in the style of Sleeves for this season, and which is *en suite* with the design of our Coats. The absurdity of gentlemen getting Coats made by mere Trousers-makers, under a mistaken idea of economy, will be evident from the fact of our cheap class of Coats, say from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Shillings, being more becoming, and far more gentlemanlike, than Coats sold for from Three to Five Guineas at inferior houses. We beg to inform gentlemen that though we have never resorted to the disreputable practice of parading our Customers in a newspaper, pinning illustrious names to a tailor's advertisement, we can point with pride to our Patronage Book, which contains the autographs of 73 Peers, Honourables, and Baronets, 30 Generals, Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, and some 700 of the *elite* of the Clergy, Army, Navy, and the Bar.
Noblemen and Gentlemen favouring us with a line from any part of Ireland will be waited on by one of our Travellers with samples of our manufacture.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
TAILORS,
71, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, FLANNELS, AND BLANKET,
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON
solicit attention to their Stock, which consists of every article requisite for Family Use, of the same superior description that has characterised their Goods for upwards of Sixty Years. They respectfully assert that no house in their trade can be in a position to offer better value.
Damask and Diaper Table Linens,
Linen Sheetings, Towellings.
Cambric Handkerchiefs in great variety.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON,
14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Established A.D. 1795.

TAILORING,
1 WICKLOW-STREET,
(1, Door from Grafton-street.)
JOHN G. DELANY begs leave to announce that his Stock of TWEEDS, BEAVER FRIEZES, &c., suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment.
Gentlemen's own Materials made up.
STRICT PUNCTUALITY.

THE TWENTY SHILLING
BALMORAL CAPE,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

TAILORING.
If you want a good fit, moderate charges, and punctuality as to time, try
F. HEALY, 31, HENRY-STREET,
(Opposite the General Post-office.)
A good assortment of ready-made VESTS, for Morning and Evening wear, to suit the seasons.
N.B.—Persons purchasing their own cloth are specially invited to try the above Establishment.

WOOLLEN SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, AND GLOVES,
Of the best selected quality, and in large variety, at
EDWARD CARRIGAN'S,
34, BACHELOR'S-WALK, CARLISLE-BRIDGE.
N.B.—Just received, a supply of the Celebrated Driving Gloves, at One Shilling per pair.

T. CORBETT.
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Cards.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME
DAVID WAKEFIELD,
Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor.
12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.
This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

BREAD.—German Barm Bread, of delicious sweetness and flavour; keeps perfectly free from the least acidity for days. To be had at
JAMES WALSHE'S,
23, MOORE-STREET, DUBLIN.

ORIENTAL BATHS, 50, UPPER RATHMINES.—The Rathmines Turkish Bath is pronounced by many who have had fair trial to be the best in Dublin! Satisfactory reasons why given to inquiries at the Baths. Prices—Morning and Evening, 1s; Daytime, 1s 6d; Shampooing, 6d. Health! Strength! Cleanliness! Invigoration! Increasing Numbers! Entire Satisfaction!

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c.
E. J. HARTY
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY,
ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, &c., &c.
(Exactly opposite Crow-street),
DUBLIN.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN J. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS,
15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE,
White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

FENDERS.
The largest and most varied Assortment in the Kingdom,
With FIRE-IRONS to suit, at
HODGES AND SONS',
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING,
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH [illegible]
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers.

Miscellaneous.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN IRELAND.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS.
Respectfully beg the attention of their Friends and the Public to the following
LIST OF TEAS, WHICH THEY RECOMMEND.
All of which have been personally and carefully selected from the choicest parcels of the last and new Season's Import, and will be found on trial superior to any Teas at the same price to be had elsewhere.
THE FINE STRONG BRISK BLACK AT 3s 4d.
A capital Tea for general use.
THE VERY SUPERIOR BLACK AT 3s 8d.
Of great strength and flavour, usually sold at 4s.
THE MATCHLESS BLACK AT 4s per lb.
(The finest Tea imported usually sold at 4s 4d.)
COFFEES GUARANTEED PURE AND ROASTED DAILY.
Rich Fine Flavoured Coffee, ... 1s 6d. per lb.
Particularly Choice Coffee, ... 1s 10d. "
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,
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DUBLIN.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 3, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 63, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

SHANNON SAUCE,
A New, Economical, and
DELICIOUS SAUCE,
For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c.
Prepared only by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
DUBLIN;
And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

SADDLERY DEPARTMENT.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.,
Having secured the services of a practical Foreman, of much experience in Manufacturing Saddlery, respectfully call attention to the folio wing, amongst many other articles, in the above line:—
Hunting Saddles of J. E. and Co.'s own manufacture,
Harness in Brass and Silver Mounting,
Horse Clothing (in sets) made up with the latest improvements,
Hunting Whips, Riding and Driving Whips,
Fine Steel Bits, Horse Brushes, Sponges, and a general assortment of Stable Requisites.
House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Agents for Milner's Fire Proof Safes, Bradford's Washing Machines, and Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Residences, Towns, &c.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
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SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS,
FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps,
Pillar do. do.
Stand do. do.
in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.
PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFIN LAMPS.
The Best and Cheapest yet produced.
M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use.
Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns.
THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP,
COMPLETE for 1s 3d!!
M'MASTER AND CO., Druggists,
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GAS LIGHTING,
The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall Study, and Lobby Lights, in
ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms,
55, MARY STREET,
DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

SINGER'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
A large number of these very superior machines always in Stock, for every branch of trade, particularly for Tailoring and Bootclosing. They are easy to keep in order, and the STITCHING CANNOT BE RIPPED. To be had at
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GEO. F. BENNETT, Agent for Ireland.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR SALE OR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with
THRESHING MACHINES AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE,
DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD,
COUNTY DUBLIN.
Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones (not dried) in Casks, Vitriolised Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano, and all other Special Manures.
N.B.—Early orders are respectfully solicited for Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines Horse Rakes, and Patent Cultivator.

BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE FOR WHEAT SOWING.—Peruvian Guano, Oil of Vitriol, &c. Ploughs, Grubbers, Gates, &c., &c.
PAUL AND VINCENT,
BLACKHALL-PLACE, Dublin.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY, forwarded in Bags to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal.
BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash; first-class Orrel Coal, Glierus, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack.
No charge made for the use of Bags, if returned without delay, and prepaid.
Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire.
Tan supplied on a moment's notice.

Wants.

A SECOND-PLACE Entrance Man and Royal Scholar in T.C.D., is prepared to give Tuitions in Classics.—Apply to "F. J. D., Tuition," IRISH TIMES Office.

LANDSTEWARD.—A respectable married Protestant Man, in the prime of life, who perfectly understands the management of a farm, [illegible] family; will satisfy any gentleman.—Please address "A. B. C. Steward," IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY of respectable family is desirous of an engagement as COMPANION, either to an invalid, or to a lady travelling on the Continent. [illegible] would, in every way study the comfort and [illegible] might [illegible]—Address "E. W." [illegible] 102, Middle Abbey-street.

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GOOD COOK, a steady, active Woman, [illegible]—Address [illegible] IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD COOK, a respectable Woman, [illegible] from the country, [illegible]—Address [illegible] Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a steady Woman, who thoroughly understands her business; [illegible]—Address "M'C.K." 4, Lower Sackville-street, or 1, Merrion-row.

GOOD COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, AND LAUNDRESS, [illegible]—Address "A. T." IRISH TIMES Office, [illegible] Westland-row.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who knows her business perfectly; [illegible]—Address [illegible] IRISH TIMES Office, or 8, Merrion-row.

THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small, respectable family; [illegible]—Address "A. D." 22, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—A steady, respectable Man, wants a situation in a respectable family; [illegible]—Address "J. G." 7, Dame-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT, wants a situation, [illegible]—Address [illegible] IRISH TIMES Office.

A STEADY, humble, middle-aged Protestant Man wants a situation as BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, [illegible]—Address "R. M." 60, Grafton-street; or 40, Lower Sackville-street.

WANTED, by a Pensioner, a Situation, as CARETAKER [illegible]—Address "T. K." 29, Stoneybatter, Dublin.

Wanted.

WANTED, for the Country, in a Clergyman's family, [illegible]

A PROTESTANT CHILDREN'S MAID WANTED.—Apply at 26, Leinster-road.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—WANTED, TWO GOOD TURN-OVER APPRENTICES, [illegible]

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PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES [illegible]
WALTER BURKE,
81 and 82, Middle Abbey-street.

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41, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
[illegible] Carved Oak Dinner Waggon, [illegible]
YOUNG AND OGILVY,
41, GRAFTON-STREET, and 21, BACHELOR'S-WALK, DUBLIN.
[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A large [illegible] Mr. WALSH'S [illegible] WELLINGTON-QUAY [illegible]

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
The Patent [illegible]

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
[illegible]
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ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
[illegible]
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
[illegible]
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Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

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MEDICAL BATH ESTABLISHMENT, TEMPLE-STREET.
IMPROVED TURKISH BATH.
RUSSIAN VAPOUR CHAMBER.
Every variety of Medicated Baths [illegible] Vapour Bath Douches and Shower Baths.
Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
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[illegible]
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
[illegible]
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
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LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
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CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
[illegible]
The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.,
Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, [illegible]
[illegible]
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN.
[illegible]

IMPORTANT!

TO THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC.

SPORTING ATTIRE.
SHOOTING COATS in new designs, made in Scotch Tweeds and Mixture Doeskins, &c., 20s, 25s, 31s, and 40s.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
Every description in Overcoats and Dress Suits ready made, with a choice selection in Piece Goods to select from, if preferable to have them made to order.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS
made to order, from Superfine Cloths, beautifully cut, and elaborately got up, 80s, 90s, and 100s.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
All kinds of Liveries, for Full Dress or Undress wear, can be procured in my Ready-made Department, or made to order, at most reasonable prices.

THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT
is kept constantly supplied with all the latest novelties in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings for selection, previous to making up; and in the event of a Garment not fitting or pleasing, when finished, a second would be made at the request of a Customer.

B. HYAM,
TAILOR, HABIT MAKER, CLOTHIER, HATTER, AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. MATTHEWS has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in

MILLINERY, SILKS,
MANTLES, SHAWLS,

And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season,
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
Warerooms,
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

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MADAME MANJON begs to announce to her kind Patrons her return from Paris with her personally selected purchases, consisting of all the Novelties of the Season in

Millinery Bonnets, Wreaths,
Trimmed Straw do., Coiffures,
Crinoline do., Ribbons,
&c., &c., &c.,

For which she begs to solicit an early inspection.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
OVER COATS, BALMORAL CAPES, &c.,
in great variety.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

DAMASK AND CHINTZ WAREHOUSE,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of DENMARK-STREET).
J. CORBETT AND CO.
beg to inform the Trade and the Public that their EXTENSIVE STOCK is now ready for inspection.

WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S
New Warerooms are well supplied with Inverness Capes, from a Guinea upwards.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S
Entire Suits for Winter wear, at 45s, 55s, and 65s, are excellent value.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S
System of Trousers-cutting gives entire satisfaction, and has largely increased their trade. Prices from 12s 6d to prime West of England, 25s and 27s.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
35 and 36, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers,
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

JEWELLERY, PLATE, AND ELECTRO-PLATE WAREROOMS,
43, GRAFTON-STREET.
The Proprietor, H. E. FLAVELLE, a Manufacturer of long standing in this City, has lately fitted up the largest Workshops in Ireland for the Manufacturing of Jewellery, &c.
Diamonds, Pearls, and other Gems Re-set.
Electro-Plating on a most extensive scale, and Persons requiring Articles Re-plated can see them in progress at his extensive Workshops, 43, GRAFTON-STREET.
Motto Watches, at the lowest possible scale of prices, with ten years' engagement.
Hair Plaited and Mounted in every variety of Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c.
N.B.—His Re-plating of old articles, such as Candlesticks, Dishes, Spoons, Forks, &c., cannot be equalled by any house in the City. A single trial will prove this.
A very splendid Centrepiece and Plateau, cost £25—will be sold for 14 Guineas.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
by WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medal Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 98th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 20th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
☞ Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Mess-rooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery Repaired, Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been obliged to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, Improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

BRILLIANT AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT.
The Albion Photogen Lamp are the best and cheapest yet produced.
These Lamps, with Patent Spring Burners and Flange Chimneys, are a patent improvement on every other burner in use. Can be regulated like gas, and give the cheapest non-explosive Portable Light known.
WILLIAM ELLWOOD is now supplied with a varied Stock of the above, suitable for Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use. Also a cheap Lamp for working men.
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
Druggist,
146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN,
Opposite Marlborough-street.

THE DESIDERATUM IN TEA.
There are many descriptions of the finest qualities of BLACK TEA, very different in flavour, yet holding the same market value, annually imported to this country. These I retail, much improved in aroma by my peculiar knowledge of combining them.
The indiscriminate mixing for extra profit, so generally practised by retailers, who know more about figures than quality, is the chief source of disappointment to consumers, whom they allure to pay exorbitant prices for inferior Tea, by specious advertisements and showy establishments.
BLACK TEA.

My Finest Assam Flavoured Tea	3s 8d per lb	(highest price).
Do Souchong flavour	3s 6d	do
Do Pekoe flavour	3s 6d	do
Second Quality Congou	3s 4d	
Third do	3s 0d	

JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer (exclusively) in Tea,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Music.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.
These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums.
Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application.
Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence.
PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE,
13, WESTLAND ROW,
DUBLIN.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—
AN IMMENSE VARIETY,
BY THE BEST MAKERS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms.
AT PIGOTT'S,
112, GRAFTON-STREET.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND - SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS,
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large variety of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from . . . . . . £4 4s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from . . £5 0s.

FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF HOWTH TO HEAD-CONSTABLE ROBERT DEVINE,
On his promotion and removal to Oranmore, county Galway.

We, the inhabitants of Howth and the neighbourhood, feel much regret at the removal of Head-Constable Devine to the Oranmore Station, county Galway. But, while congratulating him on his well-deserved promotion, we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without acknowledging the services he has rendered to this district.

During the several years in which Head-Constable Devine has had charge of the Howth Police-station, his conduct has been most exemplary; by his vigilance our property has been respected, and he has earned our universal esteem.

Though, at the usual fishing seasons, this harbour is crowded with many hundred fishermen from different parts of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and drunkenness to a great extent prevails amongst them, still, in consequence of Head-Constable Devine's judicious conduct, rioting has been effectually quelled, and crime reduced to its minimum.

Under these circumstances, we consider it but just to record our appreciation of Head-Constable Devine's services.

(Signed)

Howth	Edward Borough, Bart, J P
St Laurence	Ralph Cusack, J P
Norbury Furnace, J P	Nathaniel Hone, J P
Cornelius Egan, Ald, J P	John Bradstreet, Bart, J P
J F Barlow, J P	P Smithwick, P P
William Stokes, M D	Samuel Abbott, Sol
James Rourke, A B, M D	H Prosser, Harbour Master
William MacDougall	Arthur Greene
Henry Yeo, Sol	Arthur Hamill, Barrister
Samuel Walker, Sol	Walter R Butler, Barrister
James Claridge	Joseph William Wright
Edward Hogan	Sydney W Wright
Thomas E Hogan	G Sackville Smythe
Edward Hogan, jun	H F Hamilton, Land Agent
Daniel F Brady, M D, M R I A	J P Culverwell
George W Marquis, E C	P Harman
J Richard Marquis	Patrick M'Kenny
George Marquis	Stephen Rickard
Henry Wilkie, Belvidere	Michael Noonan
James Walsh	Ellen Sweetman, Post Mistress.

Howth, November 10, 1860.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{ 445, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

IMPORTED SEED WHEAT, &c.
FERGUS FARRELL AND SON
have received their first importation of
SEED WHEAT,
Comprising the hardiest and most productive varieties suited for this country. They have also received further supplies of
KENT AND ESSEX WINTER VETCHES
AND NORFOLK RYE.
129, CAPEL-STREET.
6th November, 1860.

THE ORMOND HOTEL AND LUNCHEON ROOMS,
No. 8, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The above Establishment is now Opened under new management, and every description of Luncheon may now be had in great variety, viz:—
Sausage Rolls,
Pork and Mutton Pies,
Soups of every description,
Sandwiches, Hot Meats, &c.; also,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Wines, &c.
Of the Finest Quality and at the most reasonable Prices.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest styles:—
☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

Education.

EDUCATION.—A Lady is desirous of obtaining One or Two Tuitions in the City. Her course of instruction comprises Scriptural Knowledge, English, French, and Music.—Address "W. D., Tuition," IRISH TIMES, for one week.

PRIVATE DAY AND EVENING CLASSES,
32, NORTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.
Conducted by D. T. SULLIVAN, A.B., T.C.D.
Assisted by A. Sizar, of T.C.D., and a first-class English Master.
The course of instruction comprises English, French, Greek, Latin, and Mathematics.
Day attendance, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Evening do. from 7 to 9 o'clock.
Engagements may be made by the month or quarter.
Vacancies for a few young Gentlemen as Boarders.
Numerous references can be given to Clergymen and Gentlemen whose sons have been educated by Mr. SULLIVAN.
These Classes will be found to present the highest advantages that can be desired, and to obviate the objections frequently made to large Public Schools.
Terms known by application to Mr. SULLIVAN.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
MATTHIAS HARE, LL.D., Principal.
THOMAS R. COURTNEY, Esq., Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist (October, 1860), First Master.
Young men wishing to read for Honors can join the University Class. Boarders from 45 to 56 Guineas; Day Pupils from 10 to 14 Guineas.
Prospectuses and references on application at 76, Stephen's-green.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.
TRINITY COLLEGE OCTOBER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.
Mr. Francis Reeves, a pupil of the School, obtained SECOND PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 59.
TRINITY COLLEGE JULY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.
Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the School, obtained FIRST PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 96.
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR WRITERSHIP—JULY, 1860.
Mr. James C. Price was placed SEVENTH amongst 80 successful candidates at this examination.
Mr. Price was six years a resident pupil in the School, till November, 1859, and obtained from the School, in the University, First Place at the Entrance Examination, July, 1857, Composition Prizes in Greek Prose and Verse, Honors in Mathematics, Classical Sizarship, and First of the First Honors in Classics and the Moral Sciences.
Mr. Price also studied Sanscrit in the School, in which he scored the highest marks of any candidate at the Writership Examination —viz., 430 out of 500, the maximum number.
ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—ADDISCOMBE, JANUARY, 1860.
Mr. William Wallace, direct from the School, obtained TWELFTH Place at this Examination.
ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—ADDISCOMBE, MAY, 1860.
Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained SEVENTH Place at this Examination, being first in order of merit of all the candidates from Ireland.
ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—WOOLWICH, JULY, 1860.
Mr. Edward Larminie, direct from the School, TWENTY-SECOND Place at this Examination.
At the final Examination for Commissions, Woolwich, October, 1860, Mr. Charles Kirkwood, who obtained SEVENTEENTH Place, direct from the School, January, 1859, was ranked Second, and thereby rendered eligible for a Commission in Royal Engineers.
Wellington Lodge, October, 1860.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
The Organist of St. Bridget's Church—PRINCIPAL.
Prospectuses on application.

EVENING MATHEMATICAL CLASS—KINGSTOWN—Instruction imparted on thoroughly foundational principles, in Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry, &c. Evenings—Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Terms—Half-a-Guinea per Month.—Address "J. A. C.," 42, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES,
PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
LANGRISH-PLACE, SUMMERHILL.

A series of Special Revival Services will (D.V.) be held in the above chapel, commencing on TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 11th instant.

The opening Sermons will be preached by the Rev. John White, at Ten o'clock Morning, and by the Rev. T. A. Jones, at Seven o'clock Evening.

And on Tuesday Evening next the Rev. John White will deliver an address to anxious inquirers.

An intercessory Prayer Meeting will be conducted after each of these Services, for such as may be willing to surrender their hearts to Him who claims them as His blood-bought right.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 11, 1860.
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11 30 a.m., Rev. C. F. M'CARTHY, A.M.

Subject—"The Two Lessons—New Birth, and Faith in Christ Jesus."—John, iii. 3, 14, 15.

II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. C. F. M'CARTHY, A.M.

Subject—"Roman Catholic Purgatory not in Roman Catholic Bible, nor in the Early Church."

Clement of Rome, the fellow-labourer of St. Paul, who flourished through all the latter half of the first century, is not only totally silent respecting the existence of any Purgatory, even when expressly treating of Death and the Resurrection, but he moreover unequivocally declares, that "When once we shall have departed this life, there is no room for us in another either to confess or to repent; our condition hereafter being as fixed and immoveable as that of an ill-formed vessel of clay, when once, with all its imperfections, it has been irrevocably hardened by the process of baking."—Clem. Epist. ad Cor. ii., sec. 8.

Ignatius—"When our existence here shall have been brought to an end, two States only, a State of Death and a State of Life, are set before us. For, as every allegorical coin bears impressed upon it the stamp of God or the stamp of the world; so, after his decease, shall every one depart to his own appropriate habitation."—Ignat. Epist. ad Magnes. sec. 5.

The old author of "Questions and Answers to the Orthodox," a work once attributed to Justin Martyr, and still published along with his writings, is yet even more express—"In this life, while the body and soul are united, all things are common to the just and to the unjust. But, immediately after the departure of the soul from the body, the just are separated from the unjust; each being conducted by angels to their fitting places. The souls of the just pass forthwith into Paradise, where they become the associates of the angels and archangels, and where they are privileged to enjoy the beatific vision of Christ the Saviour; but the souls of the unjust pass into certain regions of Hades, which have been appointed for them. Here each, in the place respectively suitable to their characters, remain under sure guardianship, until the day of resurrection and final retribution."—Quæst. et Respons. ad Orthod. lxxv. in Oper. Justin. p. 339, and pp. 105, 106, tom. iii., pt. 2, ed. Jena, 1843.

Cyprian—"When once we have departed hence, there is no longer any place for repentance, no longer any effectiveness of satisfaction. Here, life is either lost or held; here we may provide for our eternal salvation by the worship of God and the fruitfulness of faith. Let not any one, then, be retarded, either by sins or by length of years, from attaining to salvation. To a person, while he remains in this world, repentance is never too late. Those who seek after and understand the truth may always have an easy access to the indulgence of God. Even to the very end of your life pray for your sins; and by confession and faith implore the only one true Deity. To him who confesses, pardon is freely granted; to him who believes, a salutary remission is granted from the Divine Pity; and, even in the very article of death, he passes to immortality."—Cyprian. Epist. ad Demetr. Oper vol i, p 196. See also Cyprian. Epist. xli. Oper vol ii. pp. 77.

Roman Catholics are requested to attend.

TO BE SOLD for £13 10s, cost 20 Guineas, a Small-sized Gold Hunting Watch, with detached Lever Escapement, with maintaining power, jewelled by HARRISON, London; to be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, GRAFTON-STREET, late T. BENNETT'S. N.B. Diamonds, Plate and Jewels purchased for cash, or taken in exchange; plate lent on hire, and old plated goods replated and regilt.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The advanced rates at which the English Funds left off yesterday evening were fully realised this morning, and very steadily maintained all day. Influenced by the increasing buoyancy which has thus characterised the London Stock market for the past few days, the tendency to improvement recently noticeable in our local market was considerably strengthened. The advance was in Consols to the extent of one-eighth per cent., and in New Three per Cents 3s 9d per cent. The Share market was also much more animated than for some time past, the largest amount of business being transacted in the Banking, Steam, and Mining Securities, in all of which the general tendency was decidedly favourable.

In Banks—Hibernians appeared steady at their previous value (£37); Nationals submitted to the very smart fall of £1 10s per share, but closed rather steadily at the depreciation; and Royals were also steady at an advance of 5s. An enhanced price was ineffectually tendered for Bank of Ireland Stock.

In Steam—Yesterday's rates were steadily supported in the cases of Atlantics; and British and Irish City of Dublin Shares of 1860 (£5 paid) were also without change, being quoted at a premium of £1; the shares of the same issue, on which the call of £5, due on the 1st January, 1861, has been prepaid, were also quoted, at precisely the same premium (£1). Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares established an advance of one-half. Dublin and Glasgows, and Dundalks (limited), remained as previously reported.

In Mines—As might have been anticipated from our last report, Carysforts were quickly taken up at an improvement of 3s per share, and although this subsequently gave way to a contrary movement, the final quotation indicated renewed buoyancy. The fluctuations in Connorrees were not so numerous or so wide in their range to-day as recently; the extreme price reached was 4s in advance of yesterday's closing rate, but this was not sustained, and the market ultimately ended with sellers at the lowest price, 57s. For Crookhavens (12s paid) a discount of 2s was obtained. General Mines experienced a further relapse of one-eighth, but closed steadily, and Wicklow Coppers continued in demand at a recovery of 5s per share. An advance of one-eighth was ineffectually offered for Mining Company of Ireland.

In the Miscellaneous Securities—A slight falling away is marked in National Insurance, at which, however, more were required. Patriotic Insurance and United General Gas both realised former prices; the former manifested a steady appearance.

There was an average amount of business transacted in the Railway market; the only instance of alteration in the Original Shares being that in Dublin and Belfast Junctions, which were one-half lower, but still in request. Last rates were steadily maintained in Dublin and Droghedas (£75); and in Midland Great Westerns of both denominations. Cork and Bandons, and Cork and Passages, were required at previous rates, in both cases; for the former an advance of one-quarter was demanded. There were sellers of Dundalk and Enniskillens, and of Irish South Easterns; the preceding quotation being mentioned in the latter instance. Nominal rates in Great Southern Stock were, £112½ to £113.

In Preference, Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents. were one-eighth higher and steady. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. were also fractionally better, and still inquired for; and Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock was again steady at a premium of 2s 6d. Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents. and Waterford and Limerick 5 per Cents. were required.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 9.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¼
Ditto for new account 8th November	—
Ditto for new account, 10th December	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91¼
Ditto account 10th December	91¼
BANKS.	
National	62½
British and Irish, account	46
Hibernian	37
Royal	27½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	4
City of Dublin	—
Ditto Issue of 1860	6
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	54½
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	20s
Connorree (Limited)	58s
General Mining Company (Limited)	4¾
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	67½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
United General Gas	22½
National Insurance, account	37¼
Patriotic Insurance account	6 6½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	74½
Midland Great Western	52½
Do. Half Shares	26
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	100⅛

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th November Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91¾	—	91¾	92	92¼	
Ditto for Account	91¾	91¾ 92				
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91¼ ⅜	91¼	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	91¼	91¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	—	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 8.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93¾ ⅞
New Threes,	91⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞ ½
Account,	93¾
New Threes,	91⅞ ¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93¾
New Threes,	91¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93¾ ⅞
New Threes,	91¾ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93⅝
New Threes,	91⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 52¾; Caledonians, 91¾ ½; Great Northern, 115¼ ¾; Great Western, 73¼ ½; Great Western of Canada, 11¾ ½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117¼ ¾; London and North Western, 100 100¼ ¾; Leeds Northern, 58; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland Stock, 133¾; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½; York and North Midland, 88½; London and South Western, 94¾ ¾; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 117; Grand Trunks, 21½; North British, 62¼ ¾; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 93¼ to one-half, little or nothing doing. Shares very inactive, prices without any material change, Great Westerns firmer. Canadian dull and very inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The limited movement made by the Bank to-day, seems fully adequate to the occasion, and it exercises no influence on the price of Consols, which have been well supported at an advance of ⅛ per cent. consequent, namely, upon the operations in connexion with the settlement which took place to-day. The demand for money to-day has been moderate only the choicest paper can be negociated below the Bank rates. The discount houses have raised their allowance on deposits to 3½ per cent. on money at call, and 3¾ with 7 days notice. The joint Stock Banks have also raised their rate to 3½ per cent. for sums below £500, however, the London and Westminster, allow 2½ only. About £43,000 in gold was taken from Bank to-day, it is believed, for Spain. The Railway market was rather flat after the opening, but subsequently rallied, and several stocks show an advance, great Westerns in particular. The goods traffic returns still lead to the expectation of higher dividend for the current half year. The further fall in American Railways, reported by the Nova Scotia, is equal to 10 per cent. To-day a general decline has taken place in the American railways, in consequence of the depression in New York.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The rise in the Bank rate of discount has been followed by one-eighth to one-fourth per cent. A rise in the Paris Bourse tended to confirm the more cheerful feeling exhibited this afternoon, which extended to some of the other departments of the Stock Exchange. At the Bank of England after yesterday's pressure, which, of course, was aggravated by the anticipation of an advance in the rate. The demand to-day was moderate. In the general market the terms for best short bills may be considered about 4½ per cent., but higher rates were required for long periods.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Ambergate, 8¼ ½; Caledonians, 92¼ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3¼; Eastern Counties, 52¼ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2; Great Northern, 114 15; Great Northern A, 115 16; Great Westerns, —; Great Western of Canada, 11¼ ½; Grand Trunk of Canada, —; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117½ ¾; London and North Western, 100¾ ⅞; London and South Western, 94½ 5; Leeds Northern, 58½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½ ¾; Midland Stock, 133¾ ⅞; North British, 62½ 3; South Eastern, —; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½; York and North Midland, 88½. Consols have been very steady all day at 93¾ ⅞, fluctuating only between buyers and sellers at 93 7-16, and closing rather sellers. Shares very inactive, and prices without change, closing rather firm in tone, at the advanced rates. French Rentes, 70f. 15c.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds well supported, at the advance of yesterday; not much business going forward. In the Share markets steadiness continues, and the immediate tendency is rather favourable. The panic in Canadian Railway Securities appears to be arrested by the returns of the Bank of France, which show a further decline of one million sterling in the coin and bullion, and an increase of 1,800,000 in the bills discounted has been attended with very unfavourable effects.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

In anticipation of an advance in the minimum rate of discount, the pressure for accommodation at the Bank of England has been considerable, but it has since become less extensive. Out of doors the brokers have been refusing to negociate too large an amount of paper; and, although the supply of money in the London Discount market continued ample, rather higher terms were demanded. In the Bank, also, the charges for advances upon long bills had been raised, and there, with other circumstances, had betokened a general impression of an upward movement of the minimum. In some quarters, however, it was held as not improbable that an immediate advance would not be deemed necessary, as there was no real commercial pressure, the majority of the applications for accomodation being regarded as having been caused merely by precaution, and that no further large withdrawals of gold were likely to be very soon made on French account.

It was quite evident, however, that the forthcoming Australian arrivals of bullion will be insufficient to provide for the entire quantity which will have to be sent away, and that the stock at present on hands must be expected in consequence to experience further diminution, in order to supply the deficiency. The applications from the country, moreover, had also lately augmented, and these, in a measure, had swelled the current call for assistance. Throughout the week, therefore, the result of the deliberations of the Court of Directors of the above Bank was awaited with much anxiety, and the event has now taken place which has been looked for during the past few weeks—namely, an augmentation of the minimum rate of discount, which has been accordingly raised by the Bank Court from 4 to 4½ per cent., at which latter figure it now stands, and this decision will, of course, now guide the several discount markets in the United Kingdom.

The conditions of the weekly account of the Bank, made up to Wednesday evening, together with the renewal of bullion purchases for export, had, it is thought, induced the directors to take this step, and whatever differences of opinion previously existed, the policy of the measure has since received full commendation.

Wool—Little doing in our market, and former price remain unaltered—viz., 26s 6d to 27s 6d per stone of 16lbs. The quantity exported from our quays for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 154 bales and packs. In the English markets prices are a little more firm, but inferior qualities are not so easy to sell. The order of the public sales of foreign and colonial wool in London (being the last for the present year) have been finally arranged. They will commence on the 15th inst., and terminate on the 7th December, as regards colonial descriptions. The quantity to be offered amounts to 36,849 bales, including 4,758 from Sydney, 4,660 from Victoria, 2,028 from Tasmania, 1,162 from Adelaide, 4,152 from New Zealand, 85 from Swan River, and 20,004 from the Cape of Good Hope. At the similar sales last year the quantity offered was 36,332 bales, the greater portion of which was also from the Cape of Good Hope.

Flax—The demand is active in the markets in the North of Ireland, and in several prices have advanced this week.

Cotton—Market firm in New York, and in New Orleans quotations generally are unaltered. The receipts at all the Southern American ports are below those at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool market to-day has been very firm. Sales of week, 95,470 bales, including 41,321 on speculation, and 7,754 export.

Jute—Rather easier in London, but the demand is active. The quotations are from £14 to £22 10s for common to fine.

Hemp—Roping Manilla has sold at auction in London this week at the advanced prices of £24 2s 6d to £25 10s per ton.

Metals—Spelter in London, from £19 17s 6d to £20 per ton. Scotch pig iron, 52s 6d to 52s 9d per ton.

Produce—In London the market, since Monday, has been steady for most descriptions. Sugar has been bringing the extreme of previous rates, with a good business doing at the same time. Coffee has been freely offered, and has found a steady sale, without alteration in prices. Tea has been quiet, but steady. Of spices, the sales have been extensive, and they have passed off steadily. The tallow market has been, however, flat. Respecting fruit, good qualities of all descriptions command a ready sale, but inferior parcels move off slowly. At auction a few fine currants sold at full prices, but the bulk consisted of common qualities, which were chiefly taken in, the small proportion sold showing rather easier rates. There was a better demand for figs, and full prices were paid; red raisins sold at 41s per cwt. The following, on this subject, is from the circular of Messrs. Witherby and Son of London:—

"Since our last report, dated October 5, four steamers and 25 sailing vessels have arrived with about 5,500 tons of currants, making the total importation into this port from the commencement of the season to 3rd inst., about 12,500 tons against 6,800 and 7,400 to same date of 1859 and 1858. Liverpool has also had a full share this season, 7,200 tons having arrived, against half that quantity in 1859, and against one-third of it in 1858. Very little has been received at other outports. The total crop is now generally estimated at 49,000 tons, 14,000 tons of which are the produce of Zente and Cephalonia, and 35,000 that of Greece. One leading house, however, gives the crop as 45,000 tons. Of these 49,000 tons 26,000 had been shipped off to all parts before October 20, and more than 20,000 have already reached this country; the rest had gone to Trieste, Belgium, United States, &c. Prices had gradually recovered in Greece, especially of fine and good fruit, which appears to have been of small yield compared with medium and low sorts. The London clearances for consumption in October, were 4005 tons, against 1,492 tons in October, 1859 (prices then 50s to 63s), and 2,204 in October 1858. The exports in October, were also large, 725 tons; 218 to colonies, 446 to Continent, and 72 coastwise, making total deliveries in October 1,730 tons. The consumption of the United Kingdom in nine months of this year was 18,200 tons, and the export 3,364 tons, together 21,564 tons. Such increase in consumption this season proves how readily the public take to a good article when decidedly cheap. In 1851, when the crop was only 40,000 tons, only 7,800 were received at this port, and 800 at Liverpool, before the middle of November, and the market was paralysed —price, 31s to 35s. The Continent, as we stated last month, was at that time overstocked. This year with a crop of 49,000 tons, no less than 25,000 tons have arrived in England within ten weeks from the day of cutting, with prices and quality about the same as in 1851. Yet 8,000 tons have been delivered in London alone for home and export in September and October, and full prices are refused for cargoes afloat. The current market is in a healthier state than has been the case at this period for some years past. The trade have more confidence in the article, and purchase more freely, being well met on the whole by importers. There is at present very little range in our quotations; the market still shows discrepancies, such as second-class Patras selling by auction at 27s to 28s, whilst fine Vostizza only commanded 31s. As the season advances and further supplies arrive the market will more fully develop itself. The Continent is still buying here both old and new fruit, which tends to keep up lower sorts. The operations of late have been very extensive."

At Mincing-lane, on Thursday, the produce market was not so largely supplied, and a moderate business was done at steady prices. The following is the report of that day:—

Sugar less active, but steady in value. The day's business comprises 341 casks West India, including Barbadoes, at 41s to 45s 6d; 168 hogsheads Cuba, 40s to 43s; 1,700 boxes Havana, at 40s to 46s 6d for brown and yellow; 1,500 bags date Bengal, at 34s 6d to 35s 9d per cent.

Coffee—420 casks 473 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold without variation, and 426 cases 25 bags East India, at 66s 6d to 77s per cwt.

Rice—15,000 bags, principally soft grain, have sold at 10s 9d to 11s 9d, with some small lots Bengal, at 12s 9d to 14s 6d per cwt.

Saltpetre—300 bags sold at 41s 9d for 7½, and 43s 6d for 2½ per cent.

Fruit—The demand for dried very steady, and the public sales passed off somewhat briskly at full prices.

Drugs—Beyond an advance of 5s to 7s per cwt. in the price of Cape aloes, no material alteration took place at the drug sales.

Linseed Oil, 29s 9d.

Tallow—Market flat. Spot, 60s 6d; all the year, 60s, buyers, 60s 6d asked; spring, 61s. South American, 59s 6d spot; 59s to arrive.

In this day's London market the public sales of sugar were going at full prices. Of coffee, however, only two small sales of Plantation Ceylon took place, but previous rates were obtained. Tea was quiet, large sales taking place for next week; and rice was stringent, with a good inquiry.

Provisions—There has been a large supply of bacon at our market this week, and prices have declined from 3s to 4s per cwt. Cool butter also underwent a reduction. Potatoes, however, advanced; Downs being from 5s to 6s, and kemps, 6s to 7s per cwt. The quantity of butter exported from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 2,105 firkins, 48 cools, 4 casks, 1 barrel, and 4 boxes.

Coals—House, 17s 6d to 19s 6d per ton.

Hay, 2s to 4s per cwt.; straw, 1s 6d to 2s per cwt. A large quantity of hay is shipped to Liverpool.

Cattle—In Smithfield, on yesterday, we had a considerably smaller market than last week, and prices were rather higher. The pig market was plentifully supplied, particularly with small ones, feeding being expensive. In some of our fairs held this week, prices of most descriptions of cattle had rather a downward tendency. The exports from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, comprised 1,735 head of cattle, 1,273 sheep, 716 pigs, and 33 calves. At yesterday's London market the supplies of fat stock were reasonably large, but trade was generally heavy; beasts declined about ¼d; sheep, from ¼d to ½d, and calves ¼d per lb. Pigs, however, moved off steadily at late rates, but milch cows were a dull inquiry. The total supply was 2,000 beasts, 7,450 sheep, 560 calves, and 390 pigs.

Grain, &c.—At the Black Sea and Danubian ports, trade has been lately animated from the upward tendency of prices in the English and French markets. At Galatz Indian corn had advanced, and at Ibrailla sellers were firm. At Odessa an active demand prevailed, and the supply of grain to that port from the interior of Russia was considerably increasing, day by day. In the Baltic, on the contrary, business was kept back for want of shiproom, and the same cause also operated injuriously in preventing transactions in some of the French ports, at which there was a good demand for flour for the United Kingdom. With respect to America, the receipts of flour at New York continue on a large scale, and both there and in the Canadian markets business seems to be dull, with lower prices in the former. The bulk of the shipments to England from America still go to Liverpool, the arrivals of grain-laden vessels at that port being larger than the entire of all those at the other ports of Great Britain put together. The imports into Liverpool have not been recently so large as they would otherwise have have been, in consequence of the easterly wind, which, however, had a contrary effect in regard to London, in which the large quantity of 100,000 quarters of grain was received in one day. In consequence of the dry weather, the new wheat has been brought to market in some places in improved condition, and prices during the week did not give way. In London, on Wednesday, no change took place in the quotations of this article, but millers purchased foreign with extreme caution, and for immediate wants only. In prices, however, no change took place, and floating cargoes of grain ruled stationary. Barley on that day was in moderate supply and fair request, at full currencies; oats were in good consumptive inquiry at the late improvement in value, and both beans and peas commanded extreme rates. The trade in floatings, on yesterday, was at a standstill—the state of the weather, together with the heavy arrivals from the Baltic, and the advance in the discount rates causing the trade to pause; and at Mark-lane, to-day, prices were generally without alteration, but not much business was done in the face of the heavy arrivals of foreign wheat and oats which have taken place. At Liverpool, to-day, some articles declined in value, wheat having been 1d per cental, or nearly 3d per barrel lower, and Indian corn being quoted 6d per quarter less money. In other articles there was no change, but like London, the transactions effected do not seem to have been important. At our Corn Exchange, this morning, the supply of grain was small, and Tuesday's currencies were supported. There appeared, however, an expectation on the part of buyers that present prices must to some extent give way, which view is not likely to be removed by the above reports; but holders show firmness, and do not seem disposed to make concessions. The following are the quotations:—White wheat, 32s to 34s 6d; red, 27s to 33s; barley, 16s to 20s; bere, 13s to 15s; rape, 30s to 33s; oats, 13s to 15s 3d; oatmeal, 15s to 17s 6d; bakers' flour, 20s to 23s; Indian corn, Ibrail, 40s in retail.

From Monday to yesterday evening the quantity of foreign grain imported direct into Dublin consisted of 2,420 sacks of flour, and 950 quarters of wheat from Bordeaux, and 216 quarters of wheat from Cronstadt.

The following are the foreign arrivals at ports of call from the 2nd to the 8th inst., both days included, viz:—26 cargoes of wheat, 11 of Indian corn, 1 of barley, 2 of beans, 2 of linseed, and 2 of rapeseed.

According to the latest advices from the French market, wheat and flour had advanced in most of them, but in others lower prices had to be accepted. In Paris, on Wednesday, flour was firm, and holders of wheat were looking for 1s more money for that article.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was a small and rather slow market at our Corn Exchange to-day, which met a brisk demand, at fully the currencies of Tuesday.

	s. D.		s. D.		s. D.		s. D.
White wheat	32 0	to	34 6	Oatmeal	15 6	to	17s
Red do.	27 0	to	33 0	Rapeseed	30 0	to	33s
Oats	13 0	to	15 3	Bakers' flour	20 0	to	23s
Bere	13 0	to	15 0	Indian corn	37 0	to	40 0
Barley	16 0	to	20 6	per 480lbs			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—Nov. 3.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	59 9	Oats	23 3	Beans	49 10
Barley	40 10	Rye	34 2	Peas	41 3

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	59 5	Oats	24 3	Beans	49 10
Barley	40 2	Rye	36 11	Peas	41 3

Duty 1s.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING Nov. 9.

		From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
1680	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone..	28 6	35 0	32 6
1740	Oats do. 14 stone..	13 0	14 0	14 0
—	Bere do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
1130	Barley do. 16 stone..	17 0	21 0	18 6
—	Rape do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
650	Oatmeal cwt 8 stone..	16 0	16 6	16 1

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 9.—Weather cold and gloomy. Arrivals heavy of foreign wheat and oats, and small of barley. Moderate attendance of buyers. Fair sales Malting, barley slow, without alteration in prices, but grinding in fair request, at quite as much money. Oats —Slow, but no cheaper. Flour nominally as on Monday.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather cold, and supplies heavy. Wheat steady, except lowest sorts. Flour as on Monday. Maize unaltered. Barley, beans, peas, and oats, same as on Monday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 9.—Sugar firm. Sales going at very stiff rates. Coffee steady. Rice—Holders very firm, market rather dearer. Saltpetre steady. Jute going rather dearer. Tallow quiet, spot and all year 61s 61s 6d rather sellers.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MARKET, Nov. 9.—Fair attendance of millers at our market, merely a retail demand for wheat at a decline, in some instances of 1d per cental. Flour slow sale. Oats steady. Oatmeal no change. Indian corn rather neglected, and can be quoted at 6d per quarter less money.—(Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's report.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 9.—Sugar —Business has been checked by the extreme rates demanded, but at the close of the week buyers show more disposition to operate, and prices rather dearer. Coffee—At the auction of plantation Ceylon on Tuesday, trade qualities met with good competition, at full prices, 370 tierces, 200 barrels, and 700 bags being sold at 68s to 79s, for fine ordinary small to good bold colour, with triage at 67s to 67s 6d; the Manilla offered was not sold; export kinds rather lower, with little passing; 180 bags ordinary Rio sold at 56s.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, Nov. 9.—Wheat trade dull. Prices nominally same as last Friday, but little doing. Other articles no change.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT Nov. 9.—There is a fair demand for yarns, and spinners obtained the full rates of last week. The market is tame.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 9.—Sales 95,470 bales, including 41,321 on speculation and 7,754 export. Market very firm.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 9.—No. 1, 51s 6d to 52s 0d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 9d to 53s 0d; No. 3, 50s 9d to 51s 0d. Market very firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 9.—White wheat, 30s to 35s 0d; red wheat, 25s to 32s; oats 13 0d to 16s 4; barley, 17s 6d to 21s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—First, 115s; seconds, 111s; thirds 103s; fourths, 96s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 2,000 in market.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts here to-day was considerably on the increase. All breeds met a dull inquiry at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday, of 2d per 8lbs. We were seasonably well supplied with sheep. Prime Downs and half-breds supported previous rates; but the value of other breeds gave way 2d to 4d per 8lbs. We have to report a heavy sale for calves, the supply of which was good, at 4d per 8lbs less money. Pigs moved off steadily at late rates, but milch cows were a dull inquiry.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality do., 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; second quality do., 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown do, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small do, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,300; cows, 140; sheep, 6,250; calves, 380; pigs, 390. Foreign—Beasts 770; sheep, 6,250; calves, 180.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week	59s 9d	40s10d	23s 3d	36s 2d	49s 0d	41s 3d
Six weeks	59s 5d	40s 2d	24s 3d	38s 11d	49s10d	41s 3d
Duties	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	79,492	41,681	10,078	236	1,885	906

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 10.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Nov 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Nov 11.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 13.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 15.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 16.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p m Nov 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 16.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Nov 18.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 19.
India (Calcutta), China Australia, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 p m Nov 19.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Nov 20.
America (New York) [S]	6 a m Nov 20.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 22.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 23.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Rough Diamond," "The Serious Family," and "The Irish Emigrant."

CONCERTS, ROTUNDO.—At Two p.m., and Eight o'clock.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 3rd, amounted to 66,052, making a daily average of 11,008 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d

(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry of the arrival of their NEW WINTER GOODS, which are, as usual, of the best quality and newest style, having been personally selected from the first houses in England and France.
40, Dawson-street, Nov. 6, 1860.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
31, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
31, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

"THE IRISH TIMES" may be had Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit,
'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."
COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Sample, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor
HERRMAN KLABER,
Albion-place, London-wall, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED.
THE NEW PATENT LAMP,
For Burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil,
PRICE 1s 4d EACH.
This size will give the light of two Candles at the expense of One Farthing per night.
The Larger Size, to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per night.
The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing.
To be had only at
S. R. FRASER'S
Ironmongery Warehouse,
45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Also, a large variety of French Moderateur Lamps.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

An influential meeting was held, yesterday, in this city, to organise a committee in connexion with the London Association for the Relief of the Syrian Christians, sufferers by the recent massacres. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the misery and sorrow spread over the sacred land of Lebanon and Anti-lebanon. The correspondent of the London *Times*, who accompanied the French army in its expedition to the hills, draws pictures fraught, indeed, with fearful images, but declares his inability to express the terrible reality by means of language. One hundred and fifty towns, five months since the seats of industry, and the homes of an enterprising population, have been pillaged and burnt. Sixteen thousand Christians have been slain under circumstances of the most cruel barbarity. Missionaries have been slain, and their corpses have been thrown into wells. Twenty thousand widows and orphans are left without a home and without bread. Three thousand women, matrons, and young girls have been sold as slaves into Turkish harems for a few shillings each. We cannot pursue this catalogue of horrors, yet more shocking details remain; and the list of victims and sufferers given above is known to be underrated. It is calculated that there are in Syria 75,000 persons in want, and above 50,000 persons in absolute starvation, supporting life from day to day by Christian charity. "Truly, the "Lebanon has opened its doors to the fire of "destruction and desolation." Yet the worst has to come. As all the males in the most fertile districts were slain, the corn has not been gathered in. The standing crops have been consumed by fire, or trampled under foot. The homes of the people are utterly ruined, and serve as tombs for those who once dwelt happily within them. The Turkish Government, lavish of promises, is unequal to performance. Its administration is utterly corrupt, or, if not corrupt, is inefficient, and in too many cases the hostile spirit of the Mahometans breaks out against the Christian in the midst of their distress. These people have special claims upon us. They dwell in the land where the patriarchs dwelt. From their country we received the ancient Scriptures. Their land was the cradle of Christianity, and the feet of the Apostles have traversed it. But it should be enough to say that many thousands, professing to be Christians, are in dire want and bitter sorrow, to induce those who have the means to contribute to their relief.

It would appear that throughout the Mahometan and semi-pagan world there had arisen a ferment against Christianity. The shock of the Indian mutiny was felt in the remotest quarters of the East. Then came the massacres of Jeddah, the outbreaks in Servia, Roumelia, and Bosnia; the Mahometans of Africa rose in agitation, and at last in Antilebanon the Islamites endeavoured to destroy the Christians at the very source of Christianity. In Syria there were special causes which rendered the massacre one of unparalleled atrocity. The Druses, rough, warlike, semi-Pagan, though professing, or ready to profess, any form of religion, looked with envy upon the growing prosperity of the Christians. These, as Maronites, or reformed Maronites, or Greek Christians, and members of the new Russo-Greek Church were divided among themselves. The Turkish governors dealt very treacherously with them, and, under pretence of securing their safety, delivered them to their tormentors. The word was given "to slay, and spare not," and the annals of history do not present a massacre so cruelly and so effectually completed.

The moment the news of this calamity reached London, meetings were held to collect subscriptions, and to send out aid at once. The merchants of England had contributed with that liberality which has ever characterised them. The chief Jewish Rabbi united with the prelates of the Church in appealing to the sympathies of his people in aid of Christians. A stream of charity has flowed continuously into the treasury from every sect or creed, with one notable exception. The Roman Catholics of England alone have held aloof, but there is a hope that they, too, will join so good a cause. In this country the Roman Catholics have made a separate collection from their own body, and we believe that some Syrian priests are at present in Ireland for the purpose of explaining the exigency of the case. Most desirable would it have been that all the sums collected had been placed under one management. But there are, unfortunately, occasions when that which is best cannot be effected; it is, then, our duty to do what we can. Protestantism is catholic in its liberality, and, like the rain, falls on all fields alike, irrespectively of the hedgerows of creed. When it is known that seven-eighths of the desolate and suffering are Maronites, i.e. Christians professing to belong to the Latin Church, and that of the remaining eighth one-half is attached to the Russo-Greek and the other half to the Greco-Roman Churches, and that there are but 120 Protestants amongst the claimants for relief, the liberality of the Protestant community may be estimated. The funds are placed in the hands of a committee, consisting of gentlemen in Syria of all denominations, by whom they are distributed. The only question asked by those who administer relief is, "Have you suffered?" If so, the individual at once receives aid without delay or further inquiry.

The case of these people is one calling for instant help and powerful action. The winter is come upon them, and they have not even seed to sow for the coming year. In one week Dublin has contributed £800 to the Syrian Fund, and that is an earnest of what can be done by an energetic effort. We cannot rival the English contributions; but she who cast in her mite of old met with a blessing in return.

THE three military rulers at Warsaw were discreetly silent. What they mutually proposed, or what they accepted, must be left to the interpretation of events. But the despotic party of Germany has procured a worthy exponent. The poor King of Saxony, on opening his obedient Chambers, both pronounced upon past acts and struck out a line of policy for the future. This high and mighty lord of ninety-six quarterings declares that, "in consequence of the "recent violation of international law in Italy, all "the German Governments ought to unite in defence "of legality." But, beside the German Governments there exists a German people, which may cause its will to be respected. Perhaps the King of Saxony is bidding for the Headship of Germany, now that Prussia is somewhat liberalised, and Austria powerless. How the Emperor of France must smile as he witnesses this storm in a teacup!

Whatever hopes Austria may have placed upon Russian aid are dissipated by the publication of the Russian War Minister's Budget. After the conclusion of the Crimean war, the Czar relieved his people from the military conscription for three years. This term has expired, and now the Czar calms the apprehensions of his subjects, and grants them a renewed exemption for three years more. Is this intended to force Austria to compliance? The Hungarians may infer from it that they have little to dread from Russia, and, should they determine to rise Austria, must either collapse or yield to Russian policy, as regards the East. Two Powers, however, are arming to the teeth. The English arsenals are forging Armstrong guns, and never did our dockyards exhibit greater activity. The Chancellor of the Exchequer panegyrises the Volunteer movement, and grows eloquent on the advantages of possessing a brave national army of 170,000 men. He points out to them their future field of battle, as if he scented war in the distance. In France, too, there is no cessation in the preparation of armaments. There is to be another reserve fleet, and this new squadron is to be ready by next spring—that period which all nations intuitively fix upon for an outbreak of hostilities.

But the Empire is still peace, and the English Alliance is dear, very dear, to the Emperor. A treaty, which is to bind the two nations for ever with links of mutual interest, has been completed, and the brave English army and the valorous French army have bled together once again, and all is peace. England reciprocates the love of France, and our Foreign Secretary is also a friend of nationalities, and the after-dinner courtesies of a Lord Mayor's banquet are received as oracular declarations of policy. So oracular, indeed, are the enunciations of the representatives of two powerful nations deemed to be, that it is safer to await the complete report of what they actually delivered, than to build up a superstructure upon a weak foundation.

The *Times* on the New Kingdom of Italy:—

King Victor Emmanuel has accepted the Sovereignty of Italy. He must have had strict but peculiar notions of etiquette if he had any longer hesitated. He who has disregarded so many rights, who has evaded international law and thrown to the winds international courtesy, who has bearded an Emperor and a Pope, who has manœuvred brother Sovereigns out of their thrones, who is banded with Revolutionists, and is at this moment virtually excommunicated, need hardly be deterred from calling himself King because his disowned rival is still on Italian ground. Should the fortune of war, or that obstinacy which often underlies such characters as that of Francis II., cause the defence of Gaeta to be prolonged, it is all the better that the impatience of the conqueror and of his new subjects should get the better of diplomatic ceremony, and that Victor Emmanuel should have given effect to the plebiscite by proclaiming himself King. The man who has not been stopped by the remonstrances of half Europe and by the threats of a first-rate Monarchy, must not shrink back before a *formula*. That there cannot be two bishops in the same see is an old tradition, and yet there have been instances of expelled prelates, patriarchs, and even Popes. So for a few days there will be two Kings actually exercising Royal authority within the same realm. The Neapolitans must make up their minds to be for a time subject to a divided allegiance, and to be traitors either to the King *de facto* or the King *de jure*. As Victor Emmanuel will, at any rate, have to annex some of the Papal provinces while the Pope is still at Rome, there was really no reason why he should treat his rival of Naples with greater consideration. After what has taken place, friends would have been inclined to smile and enemies to sneer at any further display of scrupulosity.

The fabric of Bourbon despotism was first overthrown by the tempest, and is now being submerged by the tide. Ever nearer and nearer it comes, carrying away each day some outwork which remained. The latest incidents are the taking of Capua, the entrance of the new King into Naples, and his assumption of the offered crown. The latter deserves to be recorded as an event of interest, though it can hardly be said to have much importance on the result of the war. It will seize the popular imagination, and an excitable folk like the Neapolitans will probably pass into ecstacies of loyalty, which will extend themselves throughout the country. In so far as the attachment of the people and the demonstrations which they make are likely to strengthen Victor Emmanuel in Europe, we rejoice at the reception which he met with as, on Wednesday morning, he entered that fair city, the pride of Italy and the admiration of strangers, now destined to be one of the capitals of a great and powerful monarchy. Although rain fell in torrents, the people turned out in enthusiastic crowds to welcome their new Sovereign. Victor Emmanuel appeared among them, not as a conqueror, or as the representative of foreign nomination, but as a King Italian born, and with Italian sympathies, who during many years of a most difficult reign has unswervingly pursued the same course, and struggled for the independence of his country, both in the field and in the council-chamber. As the King passed through their streets amid the shouts of thousands, amid the acclamations of lazzaroni who a few months ago were ready with noisy demonstrations of loyalty to the worst of tyrants, the more educated spectators must have felt the greatness of the triumph and the completeness of the lesson. There were among them, doubtless, many whose wrists were still galled by Bourbon handcuffs, whose eyes were weak by long habituation to darkness, whose lungs were asthmatic through the stench of prisons, whose frames were weak from years of insufficient food, whose backs, perhaps, were scarred by the lash. Other and more horrible outrages might be recorded by some of those who stood to see the saviour of their country and the future defender of its liberties enter the city which has been so gallantly won for him. To such men the events of the present year must seem like a dream, so rapid, astonishing, and complete has been the overthrow of the race which persecuted them. In this moment of joy they must have been inclined to view all things favourably; and yet it requires some patience and some knowledge of mankind to reconcile us to the wholesale conversion of the Neapolitan multitude. The patriots who, like Poerio, suffered for their efforts to confer liberty on the people of Southern Italy must remember that this people saw them go to their dungeons without a murmur, almost without a thought; that for ten years they lingered in misery while Naples ate, drank, danced, sang, and slept as usual; and that it is only when the bands of a distant province, headed by a bold adventurer, drive the tyranny from their homes, that they venture to raise their voices against oppression which to noble spirits was worse than death. Then, indeed, they raise their voices high enough, and shout more loudly for the soldiers of liberty than ever they did for the dull line of despots who are gone. As the cries of the gesticulating and frenzied crowds rose along the King's path—as the excited, upturned countenances watched his progress, the martyrs of liberty must have thought with a little bitterness how great a thing is success, which can transfer the affections and transmute the principles of an entire nation.

But, if the enthusiasm of Naples be not an offering of the highest class, if the loyalty of this uninstructed and impulsive race follow the strongest battalions and the most determined policy, so much the more credit is due to the ruler, the statesmen, and the soldiers who have ensured success to the cause of liberty. We have always thought that in these Italian affairs the opportunities have been made by the men rather than the men by the opportunities. Italy owes everything to the policy and the courage of Victor Emmanuel, of Cavour, and of Garibaldi. No hatred of the Austrian, no vague yearning after nationality, no impulses towards unity, would have advanced the country one step towards its ends, had it not been for the bold Minister who established free institutions in one little State, who took a part in the concerns of Europe in 1855, and who, without rashness or blustering, opposed the pretensions of Austria during his whole reign. It is Victor Emmanuel, the patient worker of ten years, the constitutional King between two despotic Empires, the restorer of Italian armies to an independent action in Europe, the party to the important Treaty of Paris, whom educated Neapolitans will cheer. While the crowd honour the present success, and bow down to power however obtained, those who have known how to oppose both success and power will join with them for once in honouring the courageous State of Sardinia and its wise and politic Government.

It must gratify every one to observe that the feud which divided Garibaldi from the King's advisers seems to have been quieted for ever. The Dictator has been also joining in the festivities which follow victory, and has presented the Hungarian soldiers with colours, in a speech which breathes nothing but devotion to the cause of Italy and to the Monarch whom she has chosen. The authority of Victor Emmanuel is by this time fully established throughout the country, except in the two fortresses which still hold out for the Bourbon. All the objectionable appointments have been cancelled; both the

Reactionists and the Ultra-Democrats have been subdued; all danger from insurrection or from anarchy is at an end, and the Two Sicilies are as completely and regularly governed by the new King as if the throne had descended to him through twenty generations of ancestors. Victor Emmanuel is now King from the Alps to Sicily. An official proclamation has annexed the Bourbon kingdom to the happy provinces which are now united under the sceptre of Savoy. Next will come the turn of the Roman States. There also the issue cannot be doubtful. In every district where French bayonets do not keep the people from the ballot-box, the hateful sway of the Pope will be repudiated, and all classes will hasten to transfer their allegiance to the King of Italy. The only fear is lest disturbances may arise through the indignation of the people in the garrisoned provinces. An inhabitant of Rome, or Civita Vecchia, or Viterbo may be goaded to some rash act by the knowledge that, while his more fortunate countrymen are electing a constitutional Sovereign, he and his neighbours are forced to remain the slaves of an effete ecclesiastical rule, to be taxed for the army which oppresses them, to be subject to the outrages of German Condottieri, or spectators of the rioting of filthy Irishmen. We sincerely hope that the influence of this country will be exerted to rescue as large a proportion as possible of the people of the Roman States from this unhappy doom. We have always thought that the city of Rome and a few miles of the Campagna are quite sufficient heritage for the Popes, and that even then care should be taken to give the Romans municipal institutions, something akin to those which exist in Hamburg and the other German free towns. Should such a policy be carried out, nothing will remain but to salute Victor Emmanuel as the first King of Italy, and to wish him and his new realm prosperity and happiness.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday.

The Lord Mayor's procession, which is to take place to-day, will present some additional features. The ancient knights, clad in armour, are to come forth again. They have been discontinued for years past, owing to some notion of the municipality. There will also be the twenty winners of what is known as "Daggett's prize," a reward offered in the reign of George I., by an actor of Hanoverian principles, for the winner in a competition of barge rowers, since continued by means of a sum of money bequeathed for the purpose. The prize consists of a coat and badge, accompanied by a sum of money. The announcement of the show mentions that there will be present all the winners "between 1804 and 1860." The winner in 1804 must be an old man now. He has, I dare say, often rowed the Lord Mayors from London to Westminster, in their magnificent barge, a custom abolished within the last few years. The Volunteers will be represented in the procession by the 20th and 27th Middlesex, and the London Rifle Brigade (the city corps), who will accompany the cortege on its return.

By-the-bye, I dare say you have heard it said that the diplomatic corps would absent themselves from the Lord Mayor's dinner. It was given out in the *Observer*, and has created some sensation in the Continental papers. This, I can assure you, is totally without foundation. It was a rumour circulated by some who wished to represent that the great European Powers disapproved of Lord John Russell's late dispatch. Not alone will they be there, to show that they do not wish to disapprove of England's policy with regard to Italy, but I have reason to expect that Count Persigny will make a speech, expressive of the most kindly relations between France and England. Only one Ambassador, that I know of, will be absent—I allude, of course, to the representative of Francis II., late King of the Two Sicilies. Now that Victor Emmanuel is triumphant in Naples, one must not allow himself to acknowledge any other title in the Peninsula than that of "Il Re Galantuomo."

What can Roebuck want in Austria? What are his "studies," and is it necessary that he should dine with that liberal Prince, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, to complete them? Mr. Lever is travelling with him, too. Is it a conspiracy to deliver the Galway Packet Station to the Government of the (once) Holy Roman Empire? Is universal suffrage to be demanded for Achill Island, with a view to ascertain a vote from the inhabitants of immediate annexation to the Empire of the Kaiser, or is there merely a question of a commercial nature? Does Mr. Lever seek for the transmission through Galway of all Austrian mails to America? *Qui vivra verra.*

Dr. Cumming has been misunderstood. He never positively fixed the final crash for 1867. Quite the contrary. He sees no reason but to believe that in that year, as a great many documents, revelations, and proofs coincide to show, a new era of peace, plenty, and prosperity will commence. Things, he plainly shows, cannot last much longer as they are. Where is the flock without some dead lamb? Where is the home without some missing friend? "*And who can stand that?*" I quote the prescient divine's own words. Things have got into such an abnormal state, that what with reforms and revolutions, and all that, some great event must take place to set them right. This earth will not be destroyed—be assured of that; at least not in 1867. The learned gentleman gives it as his opinion that it will become "one of the loveliest outposts of Heaven!"

General Lamoriciere has written an account of all his doings since he entered Rome, and, to say truth, he is impartial enough in reviling his own troops. In his recriminations, however, nothing, it appears, is said against the Irish. The Swiss come in for it pretty heavily. These unfortunate men were coldly received when they returned to Rome, all their offers of future service being refused. In his explanation Lamoriciere does not spare the Pontifical Government. On his exposing some of its red-tapeisms, Pio Nono exclaimed, "I will give you a *carte blanche* to reform whatever you think necessary." "Oh, no," said the General, "I have made enemies enough at present, heaven knows." The Pope questioned him as to the advisability of recruiting again. "Impossible," was the reply; "funds, men, and energy, all are wanting." He suggested the disbandment of the few thousands still under the Pope. Though to raise an army would be almost impossible, Lamoriciere thinks a guard of honour might be easily recruited with French and Belgian volunteers.

I regret to say that the concert given for the poor fellows wounded under Garibaldi has not even paid the expenses.

Advertising, now-a-days, is becoming one of the Fine Arts. The other day we were treated to a story of how, when her Majesty arrived at Eton, during the rain, some boys of the college were kind enough to bring umbrellas for the Royal party; how they were thankfully accepted, and how the Queen, in gracious recognition of this act of politeness, returned the umbrellas (no common piece of generosity in the nineteenth century), and presented each of the boys with a sovereign; and how the boys in glee at their gift went off to ———'s, the jeweller's, and had their sovereigns fastened to their watch chains in a most artistic manner for, &c., &c., concluding of course with the usual moral, demonstrating the necessity of going to T. C.'s as the only place in which you can get a first rate, &c., for less than an, &c. One, however, that I saw to-day is really unique:—

Lord Palmerston in the West Riding.—The art of hospitality is said to consist in putting your guest completely at his ease. If you fail in this, you fail in the very first rudiments of the art. Lord Palmerston would, no doubt, have liked to say lately to his numerous hosts in the West Riding, "Don't bore me with your over politeness! Don't overload me with your luxuries! Don't be oppressive in your attention! Be natural! Give me the things I am accustomed to at home, and make me feel as though I were at home." Among the things one is now most "accustomed to at home," are the unrivalled table cutlery and electro silver plate of, &c.

Klotz Rowsell is not to be extinguished by the *Times*. The London press may, if they like, look on his project with a malicious eye, but as he is convinced of the hospitality of the Emperor, and has received the approbation of the Duke of Cambridge and Sidney Herbert, not to reckon numerous offers from the Volunteers (so he says), he intends to pursue the idea.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Nov. 8.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, drove out in a carriage and four this morning, and honoured Lady Emily Seymour with a visit at Holly Grove.

In attendance were Lady Macdonald and Major-General Seymour.

Viscount Hamilton, M.P., is at present at the Duke of Buccleuch's seat, at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, and a large family circle are assembled.

Lord and Lady John Thynne and the Misses Thynne, the Lady Louisa Crichton, Captain and Mrs William Cole Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Murray, Captain and Mrs G Perry M'Clintock, Mr and Mrs Fox, &c, have been staying for the last few days with the Rev S and Mrs Alexander, at Termon Rectory.

John Vance, Esq, M P, and Mrs Vance, have arrived at their residence, 18, Rutland-square, for the winter.

There is at present staying at Newtown Anner, on a visit to Mr and Mrs Osborne, a large and fashionable circle of friends, amongst whom are Lord Cloncurry, Lord and Lady Monck, Sir Richard and Lady Musgrave, Mr and Lady Georgina Croker (Ballinagarde), &c. On Tuesday and Wednesday a grand *battue* took place at the Newtown Anner preserves. The shooting parties were very successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo N. Nunn have arrived at 77, Lower Mount-street, from Middletown, county Wexford.

Robert French, Esq, entertained the following company, at Monivae Castle, during the last week:—Viscount Dunlo, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, the Hon Captain Trench, Burton Persse, Esq, and Mrs Persse, Captain Blake, Mr and Mrs Roche, &c.

DEATH OF THE HON. C. H. B. C. S. WANDESFORDE.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Mr. Wandesforde, which took place on Wednesday morning, at his seat, Mountjuliet, in the county of Kilkenny, after a short illness. The deceased gentleman was born in 1780, and was the [illegible] son of John, seventeenth Earl of Ormonde (by Lady [illegible] Wandesforde, only child and sole heir of the last Earl Wandesforde, of Castlecomer), and brother of James, first Marquis of Ormonde. In 1802, on his coming of age, Mr. Wandesforde (then the Hon. Charles Harward Butler), was [illegible] M.P. for the city of Kilkenny, which he continued to [illegible] until 1820, when he was returned for the county of [illegible] with the late Earl of Besborough as his colleague. [illegible] his seat until 1830, when he withdrew from Parliamentary life, having sat for upwards of a quarter of a century, and having been elected five times for the city, and twice for the county. In 1820 he obtained Royal permission to [illegible] the additional surname and arms of Clarke, and in [illegible] a similar licence was granted him to add the names of [illegible]well and Wandesforde. He married, in 1812, the Lady [illegible] Butler, youngest daughter of Henry, second Earl of [illegible], and had, with others, an eldest son John, who married, in 1841, Emily Selina Frances, youngest daughter of John M'Clintock, Esq., M.P., of Drumcar, and the Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, but he died in 1856 without issue. Mr. Wandesforde married secondly, in 1842 (Lady Sarah Wandesforde having died in 1838), Lucy, Countess Dowager of Carrick, who survives him. Mr. Wandesforde was a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Kilkenny, and was possessed of vast estates both in England and Ireland. He was much respected and esteemed, and by his lamented death many noble and distinguished families will be placed in mourning.

CONCERT AT THE ROTUNDO.

The first of a series of three concerts, under the auspices of Mr. Harris, was given last evening in the Round-room of the Rotundo, before a fashionable and crowded assemblage. The distinguished vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, assisted by several members of the London Glee and Madrigal Society, including Miss Eyles, Mdlle. Anna Molique, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Land, and Mr. W. Cummins, appeared. There was much anxiety to hear Madame Novello, whose pure and beautiful soprano voice, so highly cultivated, and rich in harmonic beauties, will probably be heard for the last time to-day in Dublin. She is about retiring into private life, after a career such as few artists can ever hope to attain. Her first appearance, last evening, was in Haydn's sublime aria from the creation, "With verdure clad." She commenced the recitative, "And God said," with clear and precise intonation which she preserved throughout, giving to each word the fulness of its meaning. It was a charming piece of musical declamation, and such as we seldom hear. In the second part, she sung the sweet ballad, "The beating of my own heart," composed by G. A. Macfarren, expressly for herself. She rendered it with fine feeling and expression and was rapturously encored. In the rondo, "Nel dolce incanto," she was also encored, and gave for the encore, "Prince Charlie." She is an *artiste* decidedly opposed to encores, but they were too spontaneous and peremptory last evening to be refused. Miss Eyles, an exquisite vocalist and most accomplished *artiste*, was frequently encored, and we would instance her duo, with Mr. Lawler "Come, lasses and lads," as not the least attractive item in the evening's programme. A humourous serenade "Maiden fair, oh deign to tell," by Messrs. Baxter, Cummins, and Lawler, had to be repeated and produced the greatest mirth. It was composed by the illustrious Haydn, and though a mere scrap, evinces the genius of his master mind. The programme was most attractive and the concert unusually successful. There will be a morning concert to-day at which Madame Clara Novello will appear, and again in the evening, when she will be heard for the last time in Dublin.

The Army.

Horse Guards, S.W., 1st Nov., 1860.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, been pleased to appoint Brevet Lieutenant-Col. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal army, to be his Assistant Military Secretary.

(By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.)

(Signed)

James York Scarlett, Adjutant-General.

Dublin, 7th Nov., 1860.

GENERAL ORDER.

It is to be understood as a standing order in this command that the infantry are, at all seasons, to attend morning parade in their tunics and chacos, and appear in that dress when out of barracks until dinner hour, after which time shell jackets and forage caps are to be worn from 1st of April to 31st October.

During the period from the 1st November to 31st March the use of the shell jacket is altogether to be discontinued, excepting on duties of fatigue, unless when worn under the great coat.

During the winter season, and in cold weather the men are to be allowed to wear their great coats over their shell jackets or other clothing, whether on or off duty.

(By command of the General Commanding).

(Signed)

J. S. Brownrigg, Deputy Adjutant-General.

The 1st Infantry Brigade of the Dublin division, consisting of the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 26th (Cameronian), and the 96th Regiments, assembled on Thursday, and had an extended march about the southern suburbs in heavy marching order. The 2nd Brigade, formed of the 36th and 60th (Rifle) Regiments, paraded and marched similarly yesterday. They were led by their respective general officers, Major-General Bloomfield and Brigadier Hemphill, with their staffs, and their appearance was the subject of much admiration.

The Navy.

The flag officers' good service pension, vacant by the death of Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., has been bestowed upon Admiral Sir Edward D. King, K.C.H.

A flag officer's good service pension has become in the gift of the Lords of the Admiralty by the demise of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—Samuel M'Cullum, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Asia for the Rose; John Hall, Charles Hill, and John Davies Wood, acting third-class assistant-engineers, to the Cumberland as supernumeraries; Charles L. Cartwright, paymaster, to the Ariel; and William Barnes, clark, to the Charybdis.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, p.m.

CONDITION OF THE ROYAL TROOPS IN NAPLES.

The Neapolitan army is said to be reduced to about 20,000 men, good troops, but with none but old generals at their head. To fill up the vacancies occasioned by the defections of the subaltern officers, common soldiers have been promoted from the ranks.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SURRENDER OF CAPUA.

The number of Royalists taken prisoner at Capua was 10,506, and the Piedmontese got possession of 290 brass guns, 20,000 muskets, 10,000 sabres, and vast military stores of all kinds.

SARDINIA.

Turin, Friday.—Signor Montezmolo is about to proceed to Sicily as Governor-General. Signor La Farini has been appointed Director of the Interior Department in Sicily, and Father Lanzato the Directorship of Public Instruction.

It is asserted that negociations were yesterday commenced between General Fanti and the Commander of Gaeta, for the evacuation of the fortress.

GERMAN POLITICS.

The King of Saxony, in opening the Chambers, said that in consequence of the recent violation of international law in Italy, all the German Governments ought to unite in defence of legality.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONSCRIPTION IN RUSSIA.

According to documents issued by the War Office in St. Petersburg, no levy of men for the army is to take place for three years after the peace. The Emperor decided that no levy should take place until 1859, and now a new exemption for three years has been accorded.

AMERICA.

Londonderry, Friday.—The steamship Palestine arrived at Moville at 9 a.m., and sailed again for Portland shortly after four p.m., having received the supplementary mails and latest telegrams on board. About 50 passengers embarked at this port.

FRENCH MEDAL FOR CHINA.

It is said that the French Government intends having a medal given for the Chinese campaign.

FRENCH NAVAL RESERVE.

The Minister of Marine is reported to have finally given orders for the formation of a squadron of reserve. The new squadron, it is said, will be ready to put to sea by next Spring.

LIVERPOOL RACES.

Hurdle Race—Secret Treasure, 1; Wynnestay, 2; Tomboy, 3.

Handicap Plate—Leontes, 1; Sheffield, 2.

AINTREE RACES.

Liverpool Cup—Brewer, 1; Light, 2; Gladiolus, 3. Seventeen ran.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, commander of the forces in China, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Vice Admiral James Hope, commander of her Majesty's naval forces in China, to be a Knight Commander of the same order.

Her Majesty's ship Munster at Naples transmits a decree declaring, that in all the Neapolitan ports merchandise arriving from any other of the United Provinces of Italy, will be considered home produce and treated accordingly.

A new Custom-house law reducing the rates received at Buenos Ayres, and applicable to the whole of the Argentic Confederation, is published in the *Gazette*.

Major Fraser, of 11th Hussars, Surgeon Jee, 78th Regt., and Colour-serjeant Munroe, late of 93rd Regt., are to be decorated with Victoria Cross for acts of bravery in India.

Woodlawn Lighted with Gas.—The above splendid residence of the Right Hon. Lord Ashtown (the extensive buildings connected with which have been recently completed) has been lighted with gas. Messrs. Edmundson and Co., of this city, were employed to carry this into effect by means of their patent gas apparatus. The same firm have recently completed, at Moore Abbey, large additions to the gas works which they previously erected for the Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.

Mr. Devine, Head-Constable of Howth.—The public will notice with satisfaction the address which appears in our columns to Mr. Devine, on the occasion of his promotion and removal from Howth to Galway. We are of opinion that the course pursued by the nobility and gentry of Howth, in stamping with their marked approval the conduct of Mr. Devine, cannot be too frequently imitated in like cases. Testimonials, such as that now before us—which nothing but a high sense of duty, and a wish to recognise and reward public desert could have originated—afford a natural and necessary incentive to the exercise of vigilance and activity in a service in which both are so indispensable.

Presentation.—We have already recorded the fact of the Rev. Mr. Sorsby's appointment to the charge of the new Presbyterian congregation of Kilrush. We are happy to be able to state that during the short time he has laboured there the congregation has greatly increased in numbers; and its prospects have so far improved that arrangements have been made for its formal and permanent organisation. Mr. Sorsby has gained the entire confidence of the members and adherents, and will be the first pastor of this interesting congregation. As a token of the respect and esteem in which he has been held during his residence of upwards of five years in this town, a complimentary letter was put into his hands on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. W. Whigham, accompanied with a purse containing 14 sovereigns. Had this presentation been made a little more public, we believe the sum would have been much larger; as it is, it marks the appreciation in which Mr. Sorsby is held within the circle of his immediate friendships, and the kindly feelings of affectionate interest and esteem which accompany him and his amiable family to their new sphere of duty.—*Ballinasloe paper.*

The Irish Brigade—Drogheda, Thursday, Nov. 8.—The excitement caused by the arrival of the above force in this town has cooled down very much. It is at present some degrees below zero. The very temporary immortality they enjoyed is being brought to a close, and recent events will have the effect of postponing their canonisation *sine die*. The round of *fetes* with which they were regaled being over, their last "scudi" being expended, and there being no very brilliant prospect before them, a large number have, since Monday last, taken the shilling, and solemnly sworn allegiance to her Britannic Majesty, and faithfully promised to fight in her cause. This state of things may appear singular to some, but it is certainly nothing more than might have been expected. There were many of these unfortunate victims of priestly lying taken from respectable and comfortable situations, beguiled by the specious promises of those in whom they were taught to rely. They have now found out they were victimised—that the result of their sojourn in Italy is far different to that for which they were prepared. They return to find their situations refilled in their absence, and no help afforded them. As a last resource, disgusted, doubtless, with the part they have lately enacted, they seek refuge from starvation by taking up arms for England. There is a moral in all this that will easily be read by many thousands of the people of Ireland. May they profit by it!—*From our own Correspondent.*

The Roscrea Young Men's Christian Association.—A lecture, in connection with the above association, was delivered in the Court-house, Roscrea, on Wednesday evening, 7th instant, by the Rev. Thomas H. Cross, A.B., Modreeney. The Venerable Archdeacon Roe presided, and opened the proceedings with prayer, and a brief but interesting introductory address. There were also on the platform the Rev. P. G. Tibbs, Rev. C. H. Crookshank, Francis Sheppard, Esq.; and Thomas S. Downer, Esq. The attendance was large and respectable. The subject chosen by the talented lecturer was "The Bible Mountains, their Scenery and Associations," and was treated by him in a most masterly style. The earnestness of his manner, beauty of language, and glowing portraiture of the scenes described by him, did not fail to deeply interest his attentive audience, and which they testified at its conclusion by continued applause. A vote of thanks to the esteemed lecturer was moved by F. Sheppard, Esq. (who delivered a short but very appropriate address, in which he urged the interests of the association on those present, and laid its leading characteristics clearly before them), and seconded by Rev. P. G. Tibbs. The proceedings were then brought to a conclusion by the venerable archdeacon, and the meeting dispersed, highly gratified with their rich, intellectual treat.

Close of the Harvest in Tyrone.—The weather has been most propitious during the past fortnight. The grain is almost entirely secured; and farmers are engaged in removing the potatoes from the ground. There is too much reason to fear that the scarcity of fuel will be severely felt during the winter.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

Habit.—I trust everything, under God, to habit upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes everything easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child, grown or adult as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth; of carefully respecting the property of others of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or stealing.—*Brougham.*

Presbyterian College, Belfast.—During the past two days the entrance examinations for the present session of the Presbyterian College have been conducted in that institution by the professors thereof, and were brought to a close yesterday (Thursday). The formal opening of the session will take place next Tuesday, when the Rev. Professor Porter will deliver his inaugural address.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Deportation of Paupers.—Nov. 7.—Edward Kirwan, a native of Carlow, 38 years of age, was sent here by the authorities of Edinburgh, in which place he has been for 17 years, without ever leaving it. Mary Gallagher, and her son, age 35 years, a native of county Cavan, was also sent here by the authorities of Edinburgh. She was 4 years in Paisley, 18 years in Dundee, and 7 years in Edinburgh. These parties were provided with lodging for one night, and were then sent to the Union Workhouse, so that the Poor Law Guardians may hear their lamentable tale; and, as it is their wish to get back to Edinburgh, Captain M'Bride will send them away on Tuesday evening. Catherine Phibbs (or Phillips), a native of Sligo, was also sent here by the authorities of Edinburgh, instead of being sent to Derry. She got one night's lodging, and was then sent to the Union Workhouse, so that her story may be heard by the guardians, and Captain M'Bride will send her home to Sligo. Captain M'Bride also sent 4 persons to Derry on Tuesday last; and also sent a poor woman, a native of Glasgow, and her 3 children, who arrived here in the greatest distress in search of her husband, home to Glasgow.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Metropolitan Special Services.—The Pulpit.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. John James Black will preach. Subject—"This cup;" and on Wednesday next the Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Belfast, will preach at eight o'clock p.m. Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. Humiliation and thanksgiving for the progress of the Gospel in Ireland, and the success of the religious services in the Metropolitan Hall. 2. For the better observance of the third commandment—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain" (Exod. xx. 7) and that every man may speak the truth with love to his neighbour, "for his good to the use of edifying." 3. Thanksgiving to God for His tender compassion lately manifested to the captives at home and abroad; and for the change in the weather in favour of the poor man's harvest. 4. For a close union among all Christian believers, and that union prayer meetings may increase in Ireland, until there shall ascend, as from a common altar, the sweetest incense and sacrifice of spiritual prayer and praise.

Correspondence.

COLOURS FOR THE LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The liberal and patriotic offer of Messrs. Fry and Co., which appears in your impression of this day, will, I think, be best appreciated by a committee at once forming to carry out their views.

I would now propose that gentlemen favourable to the movement will, without delay, send their names and addresses to your office, from which an acting committee can be readily formed.—I am, sir, your obedient,

Dublin, November 7, 1860. A Citizen.

Sporting Intelligence.

ARMAGH STEEPLECHASES—Nov. 9.

Stewards—Lieutenant-Colonel Cross, High Sheriff; Lord Lurgan; Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfeild; Maxwell C Close, Esq, M P; J W M'Geough Bond, Esq, M P; Lieutenant-Colonel Stronge; Major H W Caulfeild; St John T Blacker, Esq.

Captain Hutchinson, Honorary Secretary.

Steward's Plate of 30 sovs, added to a handicap of 5 sovs each. Three miles.

Mr C P Wallis's New Broom, by Demask, 11st (Noble) ... 1
Mr Thompson's Vagrant, 8st 7lb (Hanlon) ... 2
Mr Norton's Blind Hookey, 8st 9lb (Whelan) ... 3

Betting—2 to 1 on New Broom; 3 to 1 against any other. New Broom made the running, was never headed, and won in a canter.

Armagh City Plate, 20 sovs handicap. One mile heats.

Mr. Thompson's Cooper's Hill by the Hermit, 10st 7lb (Owner) ... ... 1 w o
Mr Cassidy's Azim, 9st 9lb (Tobin) ... ... 2 dr
Mr Scott's Aaron Smith, 9st 2lb (Igoe) ... ... 3 dr

Even on Azim; 2 to 1 against Cooper's Hill.

Azim broke down three fences from home, and Aaron Smith baulked. Cooper's Hill walked over for the second heat.

TRAMORE STEEPLE CHASES—Nov. 7.

Stewards—The Hon Captain Talbot, M P; Captain Esmonde, M P; P W Power, Esq; H W Briscoe, Esq; Captain Doyle, J Power, Esq; J A O'Keeffe, Esq. Judge—R J Hunter, Esq. Clerk of the Course—M J Phelan.

Free Handicap of 3 sovs each, 30 added. One mile and a half heats.

Mr Cusack's ch m Canary, 4 yrs, 11st 8lb (W Cusack) 1 1
Mr J Power's Jacqueline, 4 yrs, 9st 7lb (J Meany) 2 2
Mr Buckley's Sweepclean, aged, 10st 12lb (Owner) 3 3

Not placed—Mr. J Power's ch m Judy, 12st (Clancy); Mr M'Grath's Sweetheart, 4 yrs, 10st 1lb (C Cusack), dis; Mr Carroll's Greyfoot, 5 yrs, 10st 1lb (Carroll), bolted, dis.

A capital race between Canary and Jacqueline; both heats won by a neck.

Sweepstakes, 1 sov each, £15 added. 11st each, selling allowances. One and half mile heats.

Mr Armstrong's b m Daisy Queen, 10st 4lb, £35 (Clancy) ... 2 1 wo
Mr M'Grath's The Knave of Hearts, 10st 1lb (C Cusack) ... 1 2 dr
Mr Power's Little Dan, 10st 1lb (J Meany) ... fell dis
Mr Clancy's ch f, by Greyleg, 9st 8lb (W Cusack) ... fell dis

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES—Nov 21.

The Ardee Plate, a handicap of 70 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each 2 fr. 2 sovs entrance. 3 miles across country. Closes at 10 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday next. The Selling Stakes of 30 sovs; weight for age; at 6 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, 30th November, and the Dunleer Cup at same time.

Entries to be made with R. J. Hunter, Esq., 2, Margaret-place, Dublin; Mr. J. H. Coatsworth, Jude's Hotel, Dublin; and the Hon. Secretaries, Ardee.

CARLOW FAIR—Thursday, Nov. 8.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

This fair was very well supplied with stock of every description, but buyers were not numerous, and prices generally had a downward tendency. First quality beef sold freely at £2 16s per cwt; second quality ditto, 43s to 45s per cwt.; mutton, from 6d to 6½d per lb. Four year old heifers for stall feeding were purchased at from £12 to £14 10s; three year olds, from £8 10s to £12 10s. No demand for other sorts. The sheep fair was well supplied. Some lots of ewes sold at from 35s to 38s each, and wethers averaged about 36s 6d each. Lambs were in good request, at about 30s each. Pork sold at 56s per cwt, and store pigs at from £2 10s to £3 5s; bonhams, from 15s to 25s each.

ITALY AND THE ITALIANS.

A lecture was delivered last evening, on the above subject, in the Metropolitan Hall, to a very numerous and highly respectable audience, by the Rev. William Arthur, A.M., of London.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes.

The proceedings commenced by the singing of the 23rd hym, which was given out by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, after which the 19th Psalm was read, and a prayer offered up by the Rev. Mr. Massarene.

The Chairman then said—Ladies and gentlemen, it is my high privilege to introduce to you the eloquent lecturer, who stands beside me, and it is my still higher privilege to introduce to your notice that subject upon which he is about to address you. We have had discussed before us, for the last year, the greatest problem that ever engaged the attention of the public, and a problem which, in fact, is engaging the attention of the whole world: We have just seen an entire nation broken to pieces for the purposes of despotism, uniting itself for the purposes of liberty—(cheers)—and doing that in such a manner as to command the respect of every right-thinking man in society. Not doing it by needlessly and heedlessly revolting against laws and human institutions, but simply revolting against tyranny, that the laws may become supreme. I will not detain you a moment longer, but introduce to you the Rev. Mr. Arthur, who will now claim your attention.

The Rev. Gentleman then came forward, and was received with a hearty burst of applause. He said the chairman had justly observed that the subject upon which it was his happiness to address them was one which commanded universal attention. Only a short time ago a friend of his, who had been lecturing in England, had said that there was no such country in the world as Italy. Now, he was perfectly right, although apparently wrong at the time. There was, no doubt, a large tract of natural territory, which appeared destined by Providence to be an united country, and which geographers designated Italy; but there was in reality no nation of that name. The country so called was cut up into numerous divisions. At one end of it, and close under the Alps, there was a little kingdom called Sardinia, and which took its name from an island in the Mediterranean, while at the other end there was the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. These two extremities were joined together by numerous petty states, held under the power, and some of them actually occupied by foreigners. One day last spring, while travelling in the neighbourhood of Bologna, and travelling in the company of a very intelligent man of the middle class, he (the lecturer) inquired of him whether they had yet passed the Papal frontier. "Oh," said he, "we have no frontier now; we have had plenty of frontiers in our time—we have had the Duke of Modena's and the Duke of Parma's frontiers, and we have had those of Piedmont and Lombardy; in fact, we have been hacked up into any number of duchies and principalities, but we won't stand that any longer. The twenty-five millions of Italians have received from Providence the impression that they ought to form a single and undivided nation, and however diplomatists may check that disposition for a time, they can no more resist its accomplishment than they could resist the falling of an avalanch, from yonder mountain in spring. And then, referring to the subject of passports, he said, "Now I can go from home and return to it without a passport, and I can travel as freely as you Englishmen can." This sentiment of Italian unity which politicians flattered themselves was almost dead. and which they really believed was dead, has within a few years, by the will of Providence, received a surprising impetus, and has penetrated almost every part of the population. Wherever you meet an Italian now, whether it be in Turin, or Naples, or Milan, the cry which issues from the lips of all is "Italy, Italy." Even under the Capitoline-hill, although the hands of the people were there still tied by the French, the universal cry was Italy. In fact, from the Alps to the foot of Vesuvius, and from Vesuvius to the craters of Etna, the Italians have risen up proudly, conscious of their strength and rights, and determined to become one people, and might God grant that they would become such! But, although the progress which had been made in Italy within a few months was most remarkable and surprising; still it was divided into two parts, which were quite distinct from each other. There was Italy the free, and Italy the enthralled. He did not care how they interpreted the latter word, whether they considered it with a view to the character of the Government, or the means by which it was upheld. But, although this was the case, still he should admit that the only part of Italy which was enthralled was that which was under the dominion of Rome; and there the people had a Government forced upon them by the bayonets of a foreign power—a Government, too, which denied them every kind of rational liberty. It was hardly possible to conceive a greater contrast than that which existed between the two parts of Italy he had mentioned, and which was discernible in everything to be met with. Take, for instance, the press alone. Suppose you go into a coffee-house in Milan. You will see there a crowd of people of all ages, young and old, overflowing with political enthusiasm, and anxiously discussing the topics of the day. You will see upon the tables all sorts of newspapers, big and little, dailies and weeklies, illustrated and not illustrated. You will hear there all sorts of discussions. You will hear there people giving expression to what sentiments they please, and you will see them all desirous to read. He had witnessed all this in a coffee-house in Milan, one Saturday night, not long since; but how different was the scene which he had witnessed in Trieste, a few days afterwards. True, there was there the bracing mountain air and the lovely vineyards, and every object of nature delightful to look upon. But when the people came into the coffee-house in that town, there was no newspaper, no magazine for them—nothing, in fact, to read. While in this coffee house, he heard one Italian ask another, "Have you heard any news?" "No," said he. "Nothing about central Italy?" "Not a word." Another man here observed, "I have seen that paper," pointing to the *Civilita Catolica*, the organ of the Jesuits, which is published every fortnight, and which was the only journal in the place. "Well" said the other party, "and what news?" "Oh!" said the old man, "it is just the same old thing—there is no news ever in it." "Is there," said his friend, "anything about Lamoriciere?" "Not a word." And yet Lamoriciere had been appointed generalissimo of the Papal army only a few days before, and not far from where they were. Among the company present, however, there was one who professed to have some information about Central Italy. But his news was a month old, and his impressions were quite wrong upon the subject he referred to. Notwithstanding, however, this mental darkness and vacuity, these people did suppose that there was a world without them, but their masters contrived to keep them in such ignorance of it that they were left merely to guess at facts and circumstances, and they were not much the happier for that. The contrast to which he had alluded was also very striking in the cathedrals to be seen in the Papal dominions, and in that part of Italy which was free. On the doors of the Basilica of St. John of Lateran, for instance, might be seen that fearful thing, the Pope's excommunication—a bull which was issued against eleven millions of Catholics; and surely it was a terrible thing to declare the cause of God and of the Church against all that nation; while at the same time might be seen the towering spire and pinnacles of the cathedral of Milan, which, in point of architecture, was incomparably more splendid than even St. Peter's itself, adorned with the national flag, which fluttered from every part, and in commemoration of the event denounced by the Pope, and on account of which he had issued his excommunication. And when the evening settled down, all at once the entire cathedral blazed with light, even to the topmost spire and pinnacle, while the flags still waved from every tower, and the stars shone out brilliantly above them. And then there was a sudden glow of red all over the building, which was followed by a glow of white, and that again was succeeded by a glow of green. And what was all this glory about? Why, he had said it was merely the expression of the national joy for that disruption of the Papal territory, on account of which the Pope's bull had been posted on the doors of St. John of Lateran. This contrast of sentiment and feeling, which he was endeavouring to illustrate, was not confined to a few localities, but was quite general. Suppose, for instance, any of them had been in Bologna last March, which up to a short time previously had been under the dominion of the Pope, they would have seen Italian soldiers entering and taking possession of that city for the first time, and they would have witnessed a degree of enthusiasm for the event which could hardly be conceived. The whole population turned out to receive them and welcome them, and when the first soldier approached them, they held him up, while the exclamation, "Our flag, one flag," and loud huzzas rent the air. In truth, the whole population seemed entranced with delight, though, at the same time, their conduct was quite orderly and decorous. In Rome, on the other hand, they would have seen soldiers, but of a different nation, and flags waving, but they would be the flags of a different country. They would see the French soldiers there, with their blue-and-red uniforms, and even the Pope's own soldiers dressed in nearly the same manner. A stranger could hardly distinguish the difference between them at a distance, and he believed the only difference between them consisted in this, that while the French had the eagle on their caps, the others had the blessed keys. If they went from the cathedrals and soldiers to the princes of Italy, they would find the contrast equally striking. In Florence, for instance, they would see Prince Carignan, the Lord Lieutenant of Victor Emmanuel, who arrived in that city in the midst of its rejoicings, and such was the enthusiasm of the people, after his arrival at the palace, that they insisted upon seeing him again; but, although he assented to the wishes of the people, he would not make his appearance until every soldier and every National Guard had retired, and until not a weapon or a man in uniform was to be seen. How different was the conduct of that Prince upon that occasion from the usual conduct of the Prince of Rome! When he makes his appearance in public he is accompanied with only a few thousand people, and with little manifestation of enthusiasm. When he enters his cathedral he is preceded by his stern and trusty Swiss guards, cased in steel, with halbert and helmet; and these are followed by the nobles of Rome, as well as by others of a less trusty character. The entire armed body then forms two lines to keep off the crowd, and between these men the Pope is borne up to the house of God upon a crimson litter, surmounted by a golden canopy. On this litter the old man is seated, with his triple crown upon his head, while his immediate attendants fan him with peacocks' feathers as he goes along. The moment he makes his appearance the clatter of arms is heard throughout the church, and every man must go down upon his knees to do him honour as he passes, and in this way the worship of God is proceeded with, amid the noise of arms and in the presence of armed men. The rev. lecturer then made some observations upon the expression of public feeling in Italy, from which he said there could be little difficulty in discerning the detestation in which the Papal Government was held; for it was believed by the most intelligent people living under that Government that if it continued to exist much longer it would absorb the whole property of the country. The rev. lecturer then referred to some of the State papers lately published, in confirmation of his views of the Papal Government, and concluded by expressing his belief that the spiritual regeneration of Italy would soon follow her political regeneration, which, as had been seen, was most rapid, unexpected, and complete. The Rev. Mr. Arthur resumed his seat amid applause.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Justice Hayes, after which the meeting separated.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the friends of the above society, who had been invited to meet Hugh Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P., and R. R. Alexander, Esq., who are at present visiting Ireland as a deputation from the London Committee, met together at Reynolds' Hotel, Sackville-street. The company having partaken of the excellent breakfast provided for them, the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

Amongst the gentlemen present were the following:

Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Marks, Rev. Dr. Urwick, Rev. J. W. Dalton; Sir Edward Grogan, M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon of Dublin, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dr. Wilde, Rev. M. F. Day, Richard Allen, Esq.; Edward Wright, Esq., LL.D.; Alderman Kinahan, Hugh Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P.; R R. Alexander, Esq.; A. Parker, Esq.; Charles Halliday, Esq.; George Row, Esq.; H. Courtney, Esq.; A. Fernin, Esq.; W. J. Hobson, Esq.

Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq., having been called on to take the chair, said, that he had to announce to them that, in connection with the British Syrian Relief Fund, a committee had been formed in Dublin, and that they were on that occasion present to meet Hugh Eardley Childers, Esq., and R. R. Alexander, Esq., who had come over as a deputation from the London Committee. He would not occupy the time of the meeting by going over the history of the events which led to the suffering which at present exists in Syria, with which they were all, unhappily, but too familiar, knowing that it was only necessary to state that suffering and destitution did exist, in order to excite Christian sympathy and educe Christian benevolence sufficient to alleviate the wants of the sufferers. Britons should feel especially for those persons who have suffered so much in Syria, recollecting the sufferings and trials which, either in their own persons or in those of their relatives and countrymen, were recently endured during the mutiny in India. He would introduce to the meeting Mr. Childers, who would unfold to them the objects of the society, and set forth the means the committee proposed to adopt in order to carry them into effect.

Hugh Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P., on rising, said that he attended as a deputation from the London Committee and that the causes which led to its formation were, doubtless, familiar to all present. He would briefly state a few of them, and he believed that the appeal which was now being made to Dublin for aid for these poor sufferers would not be made in vain. The origin of the Syrian massacre was a controverted question, but he believed that it began with the Indian mutiny, and continued, in the course of God's Providence, until the Syrian massacres. There were, however, connected with these Syrian massacres special causes of a local character, in consequence of a natural antagonism which existed between the Maronites and Druses. Last May, this animosity was aroused in consequence of a priest having been found dead, whereupon the Maronites killed the first Druse they met, and the Druses, in return, avenged themselves on the Maronites, and such a state of things continued until the 28th of May, when the massacre became general, and the blood-stained fanatics proceeding to devastation, thirty-two villages were burnt in sight of Beyrout. On the 29th of May the massacre of Hasbeya took place under Mount Hermon, and the Christians mere inveigled by the Governor, Othman Bek, into the Serai palace, under pretext for their safety. In compliance with his request, they laid down their arms, which were then taken from them. On the 5th of June the governor left the city, and on the 6th the Druses were admitted by those in charge, when they massacred from 1,000 to 1,800 males, and handed over the women and children as a prey to the brutal passions of the Moslems, who violated the women and tore in pieces the children. On the 3rd of June, Dier-el-Kamar, the old capital of Lebanon, was entirely plundered, and many Christians were killed. At Zahli, which lies between Lebanon and Antelebanon, and which contained over 10,000 inhabitants, the consuls demanded protection from the Turkish Pasha, and, in accordance with their desire, he moved up troops, who, instead of protecting the Christian inhabitants, joined the Druses against them, and by these united every Christian left in the town was killed. On the 21st of June, after the massacre of Zahli, the governor re-admitted the Druses; and, in consequence of his having previously persuaded the Christians to give up their arms, 1,200 males were murdered by them. On the 1st of June, Sidon was attacked by the Bashi-Bazouks, and all the Christians outside the walls were slaughtered. The greatest horror of all was that perpetrated when the sham treaty was being ratified at Damascus, about the 9th of July. This could not be considered as the result of the enmity existing between the Druses and the Maronites, as the attack was made by the Mussulmans upon the Christians of this beautiful city, and those who suffered by it are they who especially claim our sympathies. Damascus contained a population of 150,000, of whom 15,000 or 20,000 were Christians. On that occasion the Christian quarter was set on fire, and all the property worth about one or two millions of money was destroyed; 2,000 men were killed, and the Consulate burnt; throughout that devastation, by fire and sword, the Turkish governor remained impassive, and it was owing, under Divine Providence, to the exertions of Abdel Kader, who alone helped them, that any of the Christians escaped. 75,000 individuals were left destitute, of whom 45,000 to 50,000 are utterly destitute. In all, one hundred and fifty villages were burnt. The population of these villages consisted of seven-eighths Maronites, and the remainder half Greek, half Greek Catholics, with about one hundred and twenty Protestants. To alleviate the miseries of these sufferers is the object the London Committee has in view, and he was happy to state that the funds were placed in the hands of a committee consisting of gentlemen of all denominations in Syria, by whom they were distributed. The movement was supported in London by gentlemen of all creeds and religious views, excepting the Roman Catholics, who alone had held aloof, but he hoped before long that they also would give their aid to so good a cause. The only question asked by those who administer the relief sent to those persons is, "Have you suffered?" If so, they at once receive aid without any further inquiry being made. He appealed to the meeting to grant all the aid in their power, to enable the Dublin committee to carry out their views; alluded to the manner in which the clergy had taken up the matter in England, where they had made earnest appeals on behalf of these destitute people. After a meeting held in Cheltenham, £386 were collected. He believed that if this country were well canvassed a very good result would ensue, and an offering would be made which would redound to their credit, and sustain the character which Ireland has well merited for her liberality and benevolence.

Dr. Wilde said that Mr. Childers had mentioned about Abd-el-Kader having rescued the Christians from the hands of the Mussulmans. He would state an incident which would show that he owed something to Christianity, inasmuch as it was an Irishman, a distinguished cavalry officer, the late Marquis of Londonderry, who used his influence with the French Emperor to obtain his release from a prison in France, with permission to choose his own place of residence.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting has learned with deep regret that, in consequence of the late fearful massacres in Syria, there are at the present time some 80,000 people scattered amongst the mountains and on the coast of Syria, homeless, naked, and starving, and it is the opinion of the meeting that the urgency of the case demands the sympathies and co operations of all classes of the community."

Sir Edward Grogan, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said that we were called upon, as a duty, to relieve the wants of suffering humanity; we should the more readily do so when we recollect what some of our own countrymen suffered in India. He would not go into any details, but would only urge one point: that was, the necessity there was for prompt action, and the danger of wasting time in the matter. The case of these poor people was too urgent to admit of delay.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, which was passed unanimously.

R. R. Alexander, Esq., then moved the following resolution:—"That a subscription be opened in Dublin, for contributions of money and clothing for the suffering Syrians, and that the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be a committee to carry the foregoing resolution into effect:—

Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Very Rev. the Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P.; Alderman Atkinson, Alderman Kinahan, Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.; William Digges La Touche, Esq.; C. Halliday, Esq.; Rev. G. W. Dalton, M.A.; Rev. Dr. Marks, Rev. Dr. Urwick, Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Alex. Ferrier, Esq.; R. Allen, Esq.; Dr. Wilde, John Robinson, Esq.; H. Bewley, Esq.; A. Parker, Esq.; Jonathan Pim, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. La Touche and Co. Hon. Secretaries—The Rev. G. W. Dalton, and Alex. Ferrier, Esq.

Mr. Alexander regretted that all who were invited could not attend. He stated that he had received apologies from the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, H. Bewley, Esq.; Baron Fitzgerald, Judge Dobbs, Archdeacon Gregg, D.D.; Baron Greene, &c., who, although not present, were very favourable to the objects they had in view. He had only been a week in Dublin, and during that time great success had attended his efforts; he had obtained twenty-three partners in the work, and had received over £800 in subscriptions—in fact, in Dublin the greatest interest had been evinced in this work, which had for its object the relief of suffering humanity. They were not connected with any sect or party; they did not belong either to high Church, or low Church, or broad Church, but professed the broad principle upon which the committe, was based—that of relieving all—all who needed it. He then read the following letter, which, he said, had excited considerable interest in London, as pointing out very forcibly the change for the better which is being effected in the minds of the Jewish people. Coming, as this letter did, from a man who does not call himself a Christian, it will have the greater weight:—

Office of the Chief Rabbi, London, 22nd Aug., 5620.

TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

The dreadful calamities to which many thousands of our fellow-creatures in Syria have been exposed, the unexampled atrocities, the ruthless massacres which have been perpetrated, the appalling scenes of murder, ruin, horror, and alarm, must move every feeling heart with silent eloquence.

And to your sympathy, my beloved brethren, these unparalleled sufferings appeal the more strongly because they have occurred in the land of our fathers—[illegible] which is the cradle of our religion—that land [illegible] glory and future hopes are insepar[illegible] "the Lebanon has opened its door[illegible] and desolation."

I need not remind you that our holy religion, whose basis is the commandment to love our neighbour as ourselves, urges upon us the duty of dispensing our charity without distinction of faith, sect, or class—that it enjoins upon us, emphatically, to deal out bread to the hungry, to console the afflicted, to cover the naked, and not to hide ourselves from those who are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. However divided and separated we may be by seas, mountains, languages and creeds, still we are descended from the same father, the same God has created us, we belong to the same undivided, original family.

Let me, therefore, entreat you men and women of Israel, to come forward with sympathising hearts and helping hands to the succour of those who are in distress, of those who, homeless and breadless, are wandering in the wilderness, to console the weeping widow and the forsaken orphan. Yield to the conviction that benevolence is a pleasure which grows on reflection; remember the Holy Word, "That if you draw out your soul to the hungry and satisfy the afflicted, your light shall rise in obscurity, and your darkness be as the noonday."

Then we may hope that these very disasters will lead to the fulfilment of the promise that the ruins of old will be rebuilt, and the foundations of many generations raised up again.

I confidently rely upon the zeal and ardour of the ministers and wardens of the different congregations, that they will devote their influence and energy to this sacred work of charity, and that they will make collections by personal canvass, or by any other means in their power.

(Signed) N. Adler, Dr.

He (Mr. Alexander) fully agreed with Sir Edward Grogan that no time should be lost, and that active measures should be at once taken to carry out the objects of the committee.

The Rev. G. W. Dalton remarked that the present was the sowing time in that country, and the time of reaping was March and April. They had no seed, nor the means to obtain it, and if such a state of things continued they would be all in a starving condition next year.

Charles Halliday, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Alexander Parker, Esq., thought that the deputation ought to visit all the principal towns throughout Ireland.

Dr. Marks moved, and Dr. Urwick seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his kindness in occupying the chair on that occasion, which was carried with acclamation.

Some business relative to the holding of meetings during the ensuing week having been transacted, the meeting separated.

MUNICIPAL REVISION COURT.

The business of the court was continued yesterday. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Messrs Hyndman and Coffey presiding. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Robert Hyndman appeared for the Conservatives, and Mr. Tracey for the Radicals. The day was occupied with investigating the claims of parties in the Mountjoy, North Dock, and North City Wards. It is much to be regretted that the names of many Conservatives were struck off the list, on account of non-attendance, though they were given the fullest notice. The ruling of the books will take place this day.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—Yesterday.

[Before Judge Hargreave.]

COUNTY GALWAY.

Estate of Helena Cecilia Connolly, owner; William Johnston, petitioner.

Lands and premises of Ballyroe, Poulshasque, and Liskea containing in all 684 acres; Griffith's valuation, £272 18s; yearly rent, £347 12s 4d; subject to the yearly rent of £24 18s British. Sold to Mr. William Johnston, for £5,750. Solicitor, Mr. William Johnston.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

Estate of Robert Thompson, owner and petitioner.

Part of the lands of Sarnaslingan and Kingstown, with the mansion known as Springfield House. Sale adjourned for want of bidders.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Estate of Francis Kelly Egan, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Part of Lissnavahane, barony of Cloonakoon, with mill and kiln, small house, and portion of said lands, small house, with bog garden, and portion of land; 61 statute acres. Estimated yearly value, £62. Sold to Mr. Loughlin, for £1,100.

Lot 2—Division of Lissnavahane, with dwelling-house and out offices, consisting of 7 acres; estimated yearly value, £29. Not sold, the proceeds of the first lot being sufficient to pay the incumbrances.

Solicitor, Mr. Thomas W. Reeves.

COUNTY GALWAY.

Estate of Rose Lally, widow, owner; *ex parte* O'Malley, petitioner.

Lot 1—Part of Kiltormer, 8 acres; nett yearly value, £13. Sale adjourned, for want of sufficient bidding.

Lot 2—Part of same lands, 3 roods; nett profit rent yearly, £3 10s. Sold to the petitioner, for £14.

Solicitor, Daniel Lyons.

COUNTY CORK.

Estate of Margarette Fitzgerald and others, owners and petitioners.

Lot 1—Raheens, 34 acres; nett yearly rent, £56. Sold to Mr. Ronard, for £1,180.

Lot 2—Currabinny, 186 acres; nett yearly rent, £170. Sale adjourned for want of sufficient bidding.

Lot 3—Part of Currabinny, 280 acres; yearly rent, £305. Sale adjourned for same reason.

Lot 4—Part of Currabinny, with wood, 163 acres; yearly rent, £111. Sale also adjourned.

Solicitor, Mr. A. J. Chatterton.

Curious Will Case.—Judgment was given yesterday at the Probate Court, in the case of "De Laneuville v. Anderson and Guichard." The testator in this case, Mr. Wm. Anderson, died at Paris on the 23rd of September, 1849, leaving considerable property both in this country and in France. He also left a will, dated the 26th of August, 1848, constituting Madame De Laneuville his legatee universelle. By a previous will, executed in 1843, he had bequeathed the bulk of his property to his brother and his nephew, the defendant. A decree had been obtained in the Prerogative Court to the effect that the testator, at the date of the second will, was domiciled in Paris; and the French courts had likewise decided that Madame Laneuville was entitled to the property of the deceased. The substantial question now raised in the court was whether the words, "legataire universelle" passed the whole of the property of the deceased, or only the property which he died possessed of in France. The case was very fully argued last term, and it will be remembered that the connection of the deceased with Madame Laneuville was of a somewhat romantic character. In his youth he had engaged himself to marry her out of gratitude for the successful efforts which she and her mother had made to conceal him during the Reign of Terror, and afterwards to escape from France. All his subsequent endeavours to find her, however, proved in vain; and it was not till late in life that he again had fallen in with her—then a matron with several children. He remained on the most cordial terms with her till the time of his death; and the will of 1843 had been made before he thus renewed his acquaintance with her. Madame Laneuville had herself since died, and the suit was now sustained by her children. Yesterday Sir C. Cresswell delivered judgment. There could be no doubt that in the primary and legal sense of the term "legataire universelle," it would make her legatee of all the testator's effects; but it was argued that the gift of "legs particuliers" would have the effect of rendering the appointment of a "legataire universelle" equivalent to the appointment of a residuary legatee, and would, therefore, not be incompatible with the previous will. If the first will gave particular legacies, and also appointed a residuary legatee, and it the second only appointed another residuary legatee, it might be held that its effect would merely be to substitute the one residuary legatee for the other, and would therefore not be incompatible with former dispositions of the testator. It appeared to him (the learned judge) that the testator had used the language of his later will in its primary and legal sense, and that it was therefore incompatible with his former will, so far as his personal estate was concerned. He must therefore hold that the will of 1843 was revoked. As to the remaining question—namely, whether M. Guichard, who had been named an executor, was entitled to probate under the circumstances, he must decide it in the negative; otherwise he should be contravening the decree of three French courts, which he must presume to be competent tribunals, to decide who was entitled to be the executors of a French will.—Judgment for the plaintiffs.

Railway Accidents.—Mr. Wrigley, of Bury, Lancashire, writing to the *Times*, recommends a series of precautions against railway accidents:—"1. As the sheet anchor of railway travelling, I would have one uniform description of signals used throughout the kingdom. 2. The signals should speak one uniform language, so that an engine-driver in passing from one line to another would have no difficulty in reading them and in understanding them; and, as it is well known that I have always advocated the affirmative or positive mode of using the signal, in preference to the negative system now in use, and believing, as I do, from practical experience, that there is no safety except in the 'affirmative system,' I would have that as the language of the signal. 3. I would enact that no train should move without a break-van at the rear of the train of not less than a given weight, in proportion to the number of carriages in the train, each break to be provided with a ratch wheel and catch, so that the break, when screwed down, would remain in that position until the catch was removed; and in case of excursion traffic, where the train is often of unusual length and weight, an additional break-van should be used, but always behind. Had there been a proper break at the rear of the train at Helmshore, and had it been left firmly screwed down, no accident would have occurred, whether the guard left the carriage or not. 4. There should be a means of communication between the driver at the head of the train and the guard at the rear; and, until something more efficient is provided, a cord fastened at one end to the whistle of the engine, and at the other to a bell in the guard's van, the cord resting on hooks outside, above the carriage doors, would effectually answer the purpose. 5. I would prohibit any train passing through a first-class station at more than ten miles an hour. 6. Where a railway consists of only a single line, no engines should be allowed to cross each other, each engine working the traffic from part to part, each way; and when on a double line, from any temporary obstruction, it became necessary to work the traffic on one line both ways, a pilot should be invariably employed. These are some of the precautions that occur to me at the moment, all of which I deem essential to the safe working of a railway; and if these were made the basis of an enactment for the regulation of railways, with severe penalties and punishment for a breach of the regulations, I believe that their observance would be quite compatible with any reasonable speed, and, although irregularities and disturbances in the arrangements might be quite as frequent, the consequences which they now entail would be materially lessened."

The Church at Simla.—An ordination service took place in our church last Sunday; the bishop ordained two gentlemen, candidates for holy orders—Mr. Tousaint, of the Additional Clergy Society, and Mr. Winter, connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The service was most interesting, more particularly as but few of the congregation had ever witnessed the ceremony in India. A collection was made at the close of the service for the benefit of the Delhi Mission, as a fund is being raised to provide suitable buildings for that establishment.—*Englishman*, of Sept. 11.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Captain Mercer's Battery of Royal Artillery will sail for New Zealand on the 17th. The total number ordered for embarkation consisted of Captain Mercer and 4 other officers, 214 men, 22 women, fifteen children.

ENTRY OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL INTO NAPLES.

Naples, Nov. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here this morning in company with Garibaldi. They proceeded together to the Cathedral, and afterwards to the Palace. There are great festivities in spite of the bad weather.

THE PONTIFICAL ARMY.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegrams that the dissolution of the Papal army is positive.

The Pope will only have a simple army of 3,000 men.

THE ADVANCE IN BANK RATE.

The *Herald* says, it is not considered that the drain of specie, though it continues, has made that progress which necessitated a rise to 5 per cent. It is nevertheless believed the quotation will hereafter be carried to that point. Heavy payments on foreign commercial bills fell due this afternoon, and were in almost every instance responded to.

The *Daily News* says, the advance in the bank rate will do no more than interpose a very slight check to the efflux of gold. The required supplies of gold must be imported, and the adverse balance thus occasioned must be redressed. The opinion is, therefore, still generally entertained, that ere long a further rise will take place. The supplies of Australian gold are inadequate to the demand, and those of America nearly ceased.

IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE—THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A Berlin letter in the *Independance* discloses some details of a correspondence between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor Alexander, before the Conference of Warsaw. The latter, in reply to a first letter, gave the Emperor of the French assurances as to the pacific character of these interviews.

This led to a second letter from the Emperor Napoleon, in which he is said to have expressed his regret at recent events in Italy, which it was not in his power to prevent. As to the eventualities of the future, his Majesty said that if Sardinia were attacked, France would hold herself bound to defend her; but if, on the contrary, Sardinia should attack Austria, France would abstain from taking part in the struggle; on the condition, however, that Austria should declare whatever might be the issue of the war, the Villa Franca arrangement should be protected; that is, France guarantees Sardinia the possession of Lombardy.

THE BRITISH LEGION AT NAPLES.

The correspondent of the *Times* gives a bad report of the state of the British Legion, and observes that from its want of organisation, and from the disgraceful conduct of some of its members, Englishmen regret that it ever came out. The entire dissolution of the whole body is necessary, and the number is gradually dwindling away. Some are entering the artillery under Col. Dowling, and others the cavalry under Col. Forbes, while many are loafing about the streets, and a discredit to their country.

MONTHLY RETURN OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, Friday Morning.—The *Moniteur* publishes the usual monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results, as compared with the October account. Decrease cash, twenty-five one-third millions; current account, three and one-fourth do.; increase bank notes, nine do.; treasury balance, fourteen three-fifths do. Bills discounted not yet due, forty-three two-fifths do.; advances, two and one-seventh do.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.

Plymouth, Friday.—Her Majesty's (s.s.) Euryalus, having on board his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, arrived this morning. Two vessels, supposed to be Hero and Ariadne, were seen passing up off the Bill of Portland during the night.

Prince Alfred landed at Plymouth at ten o'clock this morning and will arrive at Windsor Castle this evening.

ELECTION OF MAYOR FOR LIVERPOOL.

S. K. Grave, Conservative, 35; J. H. Turner, Liberal, 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The funeral of the Earl of Dundonald will take place in Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday next, the 14th.

The inquiry made by the Superior Council of Commerce, preparatory to the fixing of duties on various articles of British industry, has come to a close.

The letters from Bombay by the overland mail will be delivered in London this morning. Letters for Liverpool were despatched by the early morning train.

There is no foundation for the report that that the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of War are promoting the project of a volunteer excursion to Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that troops of the line, with whom France has fought side by side, or even the militia would be looked upon as comrades, but that the volunteers would be regarded with a different feeling, partly owing their existence to the apprehension of French invasion.

Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, has addressed a letter to his constituents, in the course of which he denounces the whole proceedings of the financial debts of the Government. The recent system of finance he terms speculative, and says that the repeal of the duties connected with the French treaty would appear to satisfy the exigencies of individual members of the Cabinet, and conciliate the supply of certain parties out of it connected with them. He complains that in order to favour that proceeding the whole expenditure of the country was concealed from Parliament, and the estimates of revenue were grossly exaggerated. It is subsequently explained that the concealment of expenditure refers only to the Chinese war and the fortifications vote.

The *Times* says, that private letters from officers of marines serving in China state, that Admiral Hope had announced that the battalion of Royal Marines would embark for England on the 1st of October, by which time it was confidently believed that the allied operations in China would have been brought to a termination.

One of the heavy Armstrong 100-pounder guns, being the first ever finished, has just been proved at Woolwich.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—Legitimists and Absolutist visionaries continue to denounce the British and Foreign Secretary as a firebrand; and as to Vattel, that worthy German comes in for his share of abuse, as an accomplice before the fact, *L'Union* stigmatising him as a humbug: in point of fact he originated nothing, merely reproducing what Grotius had previously laid down as international law; but the climax of angry invective is the concluding phrase of the *Union's* article, where Lord John is compared to the drunken English sailor at New York, clamouring in the ear of the Prince of Wales, that "the day had gone for kings!"

It is quite clear that Kaiser Franz Joseph does not perceive that any mediæval fiction is obsolete, for the text of his "diploma" or statute, taking "peoples" into a kind of sleeping partnership with majesty, announces in the preamble that he is not the only King of Bohemia (which entitles him to deprive the Prince of Wales of his three ostrich feathers), but Waywode of Servia (which makes him a Pacha of three horse-tails), King of Lombardy, Archduke of Tuscany, Duke of Modena, of Guastalla and Gonza, the late incumbents being apparently only warming-pans for the great Hapsburg Leviathan—a fact long suspected, but the good taste of proclaiming it just now not being easily discoverable.

The Ultramontane faction in France, with their new allies, the Orleanists, are in a regular fix, as the Pope won't gratify their anxiety to put the French Emperor in the wrong by quitting Rome and parading himself as a victim or martyr in the eyes of Europe. Matters have come to such an extremity that in the Faubourg St. Germain and other hotbeds of antiimperial conspiracy, there is a threat of refusal to pay Peter's pence, unless the Pope takes some violent course to mark his antagonism, and bring discredit on Napoleon III. Antonelli cannot consent to become a houseless wanderer, and the rest of the cardinals prefer jogging in their state coaches along the Corso, to a career of adventure for political or sentimental objects. During the present Pontificate there will probably be no change either of policy or anti-Italian feeling in the Roman Court, and a French garrison must continue to uphold what the country cannot tolerate. What is to happen at a conclave is involved in uncertainty, but dependency on foreign bayonets is not what constitutes the *beau ideal* of Popedom as a temporal sovereignty.

Matteucci, Senator of the Upper House at Turin, writes to *Le Nord* deprecating Rome as the capital for Italy on a variety of grounds—malaria, the unnatural character, of the population composed of valets, caco-bites, artists, and casual citizens, forming a community quite unsuited for the seat of Legislature. He says the time is not yet come for selecting a central locality such as Washington affords to the American Union, and that North Italy must still continue to protect the rest of the Peninsula. Edmond About's new work, "Rome Cotemporaine," is selling here prodigiously, and forms a fitting sequel to his political pamphlet on the same topic: the points touched on in his present performance are social, and the treatment discursive, but the style as pungent and witty as ever.

The *Constitutionnel* appears to have irritated its clerical contemporaries beyond measure by its simple observation on the news of French soldiers killed in China, for whose souls no dirge is ordered by bishops, their prayers being all monopolised by those who fought against Italy; yet the cause in which the French fell at the extremity of Asia was the eventual introduction of Christianity into a vast empire, and was no paltry squabble about a worldly establishment for priests; but then these soldiers were only plebeians, and not of the "pure blood" of the noble faubourg, or high-born squireens, from Brittany; and the flag they fought under was only that of France.

Terrible and Fatal Colliery Explosion.—Bristol, Wednesday Evening.—We received here to-night, from a private source, intelligence of a terrible explosion, attended by an awful sacrifice of human life, having occurred at the Duffryn Deep Pit Colliery, South Wales. The Duffryn is one of the steam coal collieries of Messrs Powell and Sons, and, being necessarily fiery in its character, it is worked with safety lanterns. The cause of the catastrophe, therefore (although no details have yet come to hand), is supposed by those conversant with the works to have been recklessness on the part of some of the miners. When our informant left the neighbourhood as many as thirteen dead bodies had been got out, but it was feared that more than twice that number must have perished. The Deep Duffryn [illegible] Pit is located in the neighbourhood of [illegible] and it is understood that the [illegible]maged.

Reactionists and the Ultra-Democrats have been subdued; all danger from insurrection or from anarchy is at an end, and the Two Sicilies are as completely and regularly governed by the new King as if the throne had descended to him through twenty generations of ancestors. Victor Emmanuel is now King from the Alps to Sicily. An official proclamation has annexed the Bourbon kingdom to the happy provinces which are now united under the sceptre of Savoy. Next will come the turn of the Roman States. There also the issue cannot be doubtful. In every district where French bayonets do not keep the people from the ballot-box, the hateful sway of the Pope will be repudiated, and all classes will hasten to transfer their allegiance to the King of Italy. The only fear is lest disturbances may arise through the indignation of the people in the garrisoned provinces. An inhabitant of Rome, or Civita Vecchia, or Viterbo may be goaded to some rash act by the knowledge that, while his more fortunate countrymen are electing a constitutional Sovereign, he and his neighbours are forced to remain the slaves of an effete ecclesiastical rule, to be taxed for the army which oppresses them, to be subject to the outrages of German Condottieri, or spectators of the rioting of filthy Irishmen. We sincerely hope that the influence of this country will be exerted to rescue as large a proportion as possible of the people of the Roman States from this unhappy doom. We have always thought that the city of Rome and a few miles of the Campagna are quite sufficient heritage for the Popes, and that even then care should be taken to give the Romans municipal institutions, something akin to those which exist in Hamburg and the other German free towns. Should such a policy be carried out, nothing will remain but to salute Victor Emmanuel as the first King of Italy, and to wish him and his new realm prosperity and happiness.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday.

The Lord Mayor's procession, which is to take place to-day, will present some additional features. The ancient knights, clad in armour, are to come forth again. They have been discontinued for years past, owing to some notion of the municipality. There will also be the twenty winners of what is known as "Daggett's prize," a reward offered in the reign of George I., by an actor of Hanoverian principles, for the winner in a competition of barge rowers, since continued by means of a sum of money bequeathed for the purpose. The prize consists of a coat and badge, accompanied by a sum of money. The announcement of the show mentions that there will be present all the winners "between 1804 and 1860." The winner in 1804 must be an old man now. He has, I dare say, often rowed the Lord Mayors from London to Westminster, in their magnificent barge, a custom abolished within the last few years. The Volunteers will be represented in the procession by the 20th and 27th Middlesex, and the London Rifle Brigade (the city corps), who will accompany the cortege on its return.

By-the-bye, I dare say you have heard it said that the diplomatic corps would absent themselves from the Lord Mayor's dinner. It was given out in the *Observer*, and has created some sensation in the Continental papers. This, I can assure you, is totally without foundation. It was a rumour circulated by some who wished to represent that the great European Powers disapproved of Lord John Russell's late dispatch. Not alone will they be there, to show that they do not wish to disapprove of England's policy with regard to Italy, but I have reason to expect that Count Persigny will make a speech, expressive of the most kindly relations between France and England. Only one Ambassador, that I know of, will be absent—I allude, of course, to the representative of Francis II., late King of the Two Sicilies. Now that Victor Emmanuel is triumphant in Naples, one must not allow himself to acknowledge any other title in the Peninsula than that of "Il Re Galantuomo."

What can Roebuck want in Austria? What are his "studies," and is it necessary that he should dine with that liberal Prince, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, to complete them? Mr. Lever is travelling with him, too. Is it a conspiracy to deliver the Galway Packet Station to the Government of the (once) Holy Roman Empire? Is universal suffrage to be demanded for Achill Island, with a view to ascertain a vote from the inhabitants of immediate annexation to the Empire of the Kaiser, or is there merely a question of a commercial nature? Does Mr. Lever seek for the transmission through Galway of all Austrian mails to America? *Qui vivra verra.*

Dr. Cumming has been misunderstood. He never positively fixed the final crash for 1867. Quite the contrary. He sees no reason but to believe that in that year, as a great many documents, revelations, and proofs coincide to show, a new era of peace, plenty, and prosperity will commence. Things, he plainly shows, cannot last much longer as they are. Where is the flock without some dead lamb? Where is the home without some missing friend? "*And who can stand that?*" I quote the prescient divine's own words. Things have got into such an abnormal state, that what with reforms and revolutions, and all that, some great event must take place to set them right. This earth will not be destroyed—be assured of that; at least not in 1867. The learned gentleman gives it as his opinion that it will become "one of the loveliest outposts of Heaven!"

General Lamoriciere has written an account of all his doings since he entered Rome, and, to say truth, he is impartial enough in reviling his own troops. In his recriminations, however, nothing, it appears, is said against the Irish. The Swiss come in for it pretty heavily. These unfortunate men were coldly received when they returned to Rome, all their offers of future service being refused. In his explanation Lamoriciere does not spare the Pontifical Government. On his exposing some of its red-tapeisms, Pio Nono exclaimed, "I will give you a *carte blanche* to reform whatever you think necessary." "Oh, no," said the General, "I have made enemies enough at present, heaven-knows." The Pope questioned him as to the advisability of recruiting again. "Impossible," was the reply; "funds, men, and energy, all are wanting." He suggested the disbandment of the few thousands still under the Pope. Though to raise an army would be almost impossible, Lamoriciere thinks a guard of honour might be easily recruited with French and Belgian volunteers.

I regret to say that the concert given for the poor fellows wounded under Garibaldi has not even paid the expenses.

Advertising, now-a-days, is becoming one of the Fine Arts. The other day we were treated to a story of how, when her Majesty arrived at Eton, during the rain, some boys of the college were kind enough to bring umbrellas for the Royal party; how they were thankfully accepted, and how the Queen, in gracious recognition of this act of politeness, returned the umbrellas (no common piece of generosity in the nineteenth century), and presented each of the boys with a sovereign; and how the boys in glee at their gift went off to ———'s, the jeweller's, and had their sovereigns fastened to their watch chains in a most artistic manner for, &c., &c., concluding of course with the usual moral, demonstrating the necessity of going to T. C.'s as the only place in which you can get a first rate, &c., for less than an, &c. One, however, that I saw to-day is really unique:—

Lord Palmerston in the West Riding.—The art of hospitality is said to consist in putting your guest completely at his ease. If you fail in this, you fail in the very first rudiments of the art. Lord Palmerston would, no doubt, have liked to say lately to his numerous hosts in the West Riding, "Don't bore me with your over politeness! Don't overload me with your luxuries! Don't be oppressive in your attention! Be natural! Give me the things I am accustomed to at home, and make me feel as though I were at home." Among the things one is now most "accustomed to at home," are the unrivalled table cutlery and electro silver plate of, &c.

Klotz Rowsell is not to be extinguished by the *Times*. The London press may, if they like, look on his project with a malicious eye, but as he is convinced of the hospitality of the Emperor, and has received the approbation of the Duke of Cambridge and Sidney Herbert, not to reckon numerous offers from the Volunteers (so he says), he intends to pursue the idea.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Nov. 8.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, drove out in a carriage and four this morning, and honoured Lady Emily Seymour with a visit at Holly Grove.

In attendance were Lady Macdonald and Major-General Seymour.

Viscount Hamilton, M.P., is at present at the Duke of Buccleuch's seat, at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, and a large family circle are assembled.

Lord and Lady John Thynne and the Misses Thynne, the Lady Louisa Crichton, Captain and Mrs William Cole Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Murray, Captain and Mrs G Perry M'Clintock, Mr and Mrs Fox, &c, have been staying for the last few days with the Rev S and Mrs Alexander, at Termon Rectory.

John Vance, Esq, M P, and Mrs Vance, have arrived at their residence, 18, Rutland-square, for the winter.

There is at present staying at Newtown Anner, on a visit to Mr and Mrs Osborne, a large and fashionable circle of friends, amongst whom are Lord Cloncurry, Lord and Lady Monck, Sir Richard and Lady Musgrave, Mr and Lady Georgina Croker (Ballinagarde), &c. On Tuesday and Wednesday a grand *battue* took place at the Newtown Anner preserves. The shooting parties were very successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo N. Nunn have arrived at 77, Lower Mount-street, from Middletown, county Wexford.

Robert French, Esq, entertained the following company, at Monivae Castle, during the last week:—Viscount Dunlo, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, the Hon Captain Trench, Burton Persse, Esq, and Mrs Persse, Captain Blake, Mr and Mrs Roche, &c.

DEATH OF THE HON. C. H. B. C. S. WANDESFORDE.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Mr. Wandesforde, which took place on Wednesday morning, at his seat, Mountjuliet, in the county of Kilkenny, after a short illness. The deceased gentleman was born in 1780, and was the [illegible] son of John, seventeenth Earl of Ormonde (by Lady Sarah Wandesforde, only child and sole heir of the last Earl of Wandesforde, of Castlecomer), and brother of James, first Marquis of Ormonde. In 1802, on his coming of age, Mr. Wandesforde (then the Hon. Charles Harward Butler), was returned M.P. for the city of Kilkenny, which he continued to represent until 1820, when he was returned for the county of Kilkenny, with the late Earl of Besborough as his colleague. He retained his seat until 1830, when he withdrew from Parliamentary life, haaing sat for upwards of a quarter of a century, and having been elected five times for the city, and twice for the county. In 1820 he obtained Royal permission to assume the additional surname and arms of Clarke, and in 1830 a similar licence was granted him to add the names of Southwell and Wandesforde. He married, in 1812, the Lady Sarah Butler, youngest daughter of Henry, second Earl of Carrick, and had, with others, an eldest son John, who married, in 1841, Emily Selina Frances, youngest daughter of John M'Clintock, Esq., M.P., of Drumcar, and the Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, but he died in 1856 without issue. Mr. Wandesforde married secondly, in 1842 (Lady Sarah Wandesforde having died in 1838), Lucy, Countess Dowager of Carrick, who survives him. Mr. Wandesforde was a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Kilkenny, and was possessed of vast estates both in England and Ireland. He was much respected and esteemed, and by his lamented death many noble and distinguished families will be placed in mourning.

CONCERT AT THE ROTUNDO.

The first of a series of three concerts, under the auspices of Mr. Harris, was given last evening in the Round-room of the Rotundo, before a fashionable and crowded assemblage. The distinguished vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, assisted by several members of the London Glee and Madrigal Society, including Miss Eyles, Mdlle. Anna Molique, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Land, and Mr. W. Cummins, appeared. There was much anxiety to hear Madame Novello, whose pure and beautiful soprano voice, so highly cultivated, and rich in harmonic beauties, will probably be heard for the last time to-day in Dublin. She is about retiring into private life, after a career such as few artists can ever hope to attain. Her first appearance, last evening, was in Haydn's sublime aria from the creation, "With verdure clad." She commenced the recitative, "And God said," with a clear and precise intonation which she preserved throughout, giving to each word the fulness of its meaning. It was a charming piece of musical declamation, and such as we seldom hear. In the second part, she sung the sweet ballad, "The beating of my own heart," composed by G. A. Macfarren, expressly for herself. She rendered it with fine feeling and expression and was rapturously encored. In the rondo, "Nel dolce incanto," she was also encored, and gave for the encore, "Prince Charlie." She is an *artiste* decidedly opposed to encores, but they were too spontaneous and peremptory last evening to be refused. Miss Eyles, an exquisite vocalist and most accomplished *artiste*, was frequently encored, and we would instance her duo, with Mr. Lawler "Come, lasses and lads," as the the least attractive item in the evening's programme. A humourous serenade "Maiden fair, oh deign to tell," by Messrs. Baxter, Cummins, and Lawler, had to be repeated and produced the greatest mirth. It was composed by the illustrious Haydn, and though a mere scrap, evinces the genius of his master mind. The programme was most attractive and the concert unusually successful. There will be a morning concert to-day at which Madame Clara Novello will appear, and again in the evening, when she will be heard for the last time in Dublin.

The Army.

Horse Guards, S.W., 1st Nov., 1860.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, been pleased to appoint Brevet Lieutenant-Col. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal army, to be his Assistant Military Secretary.

(By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.)

(Signed)

James York Scarlett, Adjutant-General.

Dublin, 7th Nov., 1860.

GENERAL ORDER.

It is to be understood as a standing order in this command that the infantry are, at all seasons, to attend morning parade in their tunics and chacos, and appear in that dress when out of barracks until dinner hour, after which time shell jackets and forage caps are to be worn from 1st of April to 31st October.

During the period from the 1st November to 31st March the use of the shell jacket is altogether to be discontinued, excepting on duties of fatigue, unless when worn under the great coat.

During the winter season, and in cold weather the men are to be allowed to wear their great coats over their shell jackets or other clothing, whether on or off duty.

(By command of the General Commanding.)

(Signed)

J. S. Browsrigg, Deputy Adjutant-General.

The 1st Infantry Brigade of the Dublin division, consisting of the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 26th (Cameronian), and the 96th Regiments, assembled on Thursday, and had an extended march about the southern suburbs in heavy marching order. The 2nd Brigade, formed of the 36th and 60th (Rifle) Regiments, paraded and marched similarly yesterday. They were led by their respective general officers, Major-General Bloomfield and Brigadier Hemphill, with their staffs, and their appearance was the subject of much admiration.

The Navy.

The flag officers' good service pension, vacant by the death of Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., has been bestowed upon Admiral Sir Edward D. King, K.C.H.

A flag officer's good service pension has become in the gift of the Lords of the Admiralty by the demise of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—Samuel M'Cullum, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Asia for the Rose; John Hall, Charles Hill, and John Davies Wood, acting third-class assistant-engineers, to the Cumberland as supernumeraries; Charles L. Cartwright, paymaster, to the Ariel; and William Barnes, clerk, to the Charybdis.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

CONDITION OF THE ROYAL TROOPS IN NAPLES.

The Neapolitan army is said to be reduced to about 20,000 men, good troops, but with none but old generals at their head. To fill up the vacancies occasioned by the defections of the subaltern officers, common soldiers have been promoted from the ranks.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SURRENDER OF CAPUA.

The number of Royalists taken prisoner at Capua was 10,506, and the Piedmontese got possession of 290 brass guns, 20,000 muskets, 10,000 sabres, and vast military stores of all kinds.

SARDINIA.

Turin, Friday.—Signor Montezmolo is about to proceed to Sicily as Governor-General. Signor La Fariffi has been appointed Director of the Interior Department in Sicily, and Father Lanzato the Directorship of Public Instruction.

It is asserted that negociations were yesterday commenced between General Fanti and the Commander of Gaeta, for the evacuation of the fortress.

GERMAN POLITICS.

The King of Saxony, in opening the Chambers, said that in consequence of the recent violation of international law in Italy, all the German Governments ought to unite in defence of legality.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONSCRIPTION IN RUSSIA.

According to documents issued by the War Office, in St. Petersburg, no levy of men for the army is to take place for three years after the peace. The Emperor decided that no levy should take place until 1859, and now a new exemption for three years has been accorded.

AMERICA.

Londonderry, Friday.—The steamship Palestine arrived at Moville at 9 a.m., and sailed again for Portland shortly after four p.m., having received the supplementary mails and latest telegrams on board. About 50 passengers embarked at this port.

FRENCH MEDAL FOR CHINA.

It is said that the French Government intends having a medal given for the Chinese campaign.

FRENCH NAVAL RESERVE.

The Minister of Marine is reported to have finally given orders for the formation of a squadron of reserve. The new squadron, it is said, will be ready to put to sea by next Spring.

LIVERPOOL RACES.

Hurdle Race—Secret Treasure, 1; Wynnestay, 2; Tomboy, 3.

Handicap Plate—Leontes, 1; Sheffield, 2.

AINTREE RACES.

Liverpool Cup—Brewer, 1; Light, 2; Gladiolus, 3. Seventeen ran.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, commander of the forces in China, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Vice-Admiral James Hope, commander of her Majesty's naval forces in China, to be a Knight Commander of same order.

Her Majesty's ship Munster at Naples transmits a decree declaring, that in all the Neapolitan ports merchandise arriving from any other of the United Provinces of Italy, will be considered home produce and treated accordingly.

A new Custom-house law reducing the rates received at Buenos Ayres, and applicable to the whole of the Argentic Confederation, is published in the *Gazette*.

Major Fraser, of 11th Hussars, Surgeon Jee, 78th Regt., and Colour-serjeant Munroe, late of 93rd Regt., are to be decorated with Victoria Cross for acts of bravery in India.

Woodlawn Lighted with Gas.—The above splendid residence of the Right Hon. Lord Ashtown (the extensive buildings connected with which have been recently completed) has been lighted with gas. Messrs. Edmundson and Co., of this city, were employed to carry this into effect by means of their patent gas apparatus. The same firm have recently completed, at Moore Abbey, large additions to the gas works which they had previously erected for the Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.

Mr. Devine, Head-Constable of Howth.—The public will notice with satisfaction the address which appears in our columns to Mr. Devine, on the occasion of his promotion and removal from Howth to Galway. We are of opinion that the course pursued by the nobility and gentry of Howth, in stamping with their marked approval the conduct of Mr. Devine, cannot be too frequently imitated in like cases. Testimonials, such as that now before us—which nothing but a high sense of duty, and a wish to recognise and reward public desert could have originated—afford a natural and necessary incentive to the exercise of vigilance and activity in a service in which both are so indispensable.

Presentation.—We have already recorded the fact of the Rev. Mr. Sorsby's appointment to the charge of the new Presbyterian congregation of Kilrush. We are happy to be able to state that during the short time he has laboured there the congregation has greatly increased in numbers; and its prospects have so far improved that arrangements have been made for its formal and permanent organisation. Mr. Sorsby has gained the entire confidence of the members and adherents, and will be the first pastor of this interesting congregation. As a token of the respect and esteem in which he has been held during his residence of upwards of five years in this town, a complimentary letter was put into his hands on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. W. Whigham, accompanied with a purse containing 14 sovereigns. Had this presentation been made a little more public, we believe the sum would have been much larger; as it is, it marks the appreciation in which Mr. Sorsby is held within the circle of his immediate friendships, and the kindly feelings of affectionate interest and esteem which accompany him and his amiable family to their new sphere of duty.—*Ballinasloe paper.*

The Irish Brigade—Drogheda, Thursday, Nov. 8.—The excitement caused by the arrival of the above force in this town has cooled down very much. It is at present some degrees below zero. The very temporary immortality they enjoyed is being brought to a close, and recent events will have the effect of postponing their canonisation *sine die*. The round of *fetes* with which they were regaled being over, their last "scudi" being expended, and there being no very brilliant prospect before them, a large number have, since Monday last, taken the shilling, and solemnly sworn allegiance to her Britannic Majesty, and faithfully promised to fight in her cause. This state of things may appear singular to some, but it is certainly nothing more than might have been expected. There were many of these unfortunate victims of priestly lying taken from respectable and comfortable situations, beguiled by the specious promises of those in whom they were taught to rely. They have now found out they were victimised—that the result of their sojourn in Italy is far different to that for which they were prepared. They return to find their situations refilled in their absence, and no help afforded them. As a last resource, disgusted, doubtless, with the part they have lately enacted, they seek refuge from starvation by taking up arms for England. There is a moral in all this that will easily be read by many thousands of the people of Ireland. May they profit by it!—*From our own Correspondent.*

The Roscrea Young Men's Christian Association.—A lecture, in connection with the above association, was delivered in the Court-house, Roscrea, on Wednesday evening, 7th instant, by the Rev. Thomas H. Cross, A.B., Modreeney. The Venerable Archdeacon Roe presided, and opened the proceedings with prayer, and a brief but interesting introductory address. There were also on the platform the Rev. P. G. Tibbs, Rev. C. H. Crookshank, Francis Sheppard, Esq.; and Thomas S. Downer, Esq. The attendance was large and respectable. The subject chosen by the talented lecturer was "The Bible Mountains, their Scenery and Associations," and was treated by him in a most masterly style. The earnestness of his manner, beauty of language, and glowing portraiture of the scenes described by him, did not fail to deeply interest his attentive audience, and which they testified at its conclusion by continued applause. A vote of thanks to the esteemed lecturer was moved by F. Sheppard, Esq. (who delivered a short but very appropriate address, in which he urged the interests of the association on those present, and laid its leading characteristics clearly before them), and seconded by Rev. P. G. Tibbs. The proceedings were then brought to a conclusion by the venerable archdeacon, and the meeting dispersed, highly gratified with their rich, intellectual treat.

Close of the Harvest in Tyrone.—The weather has been most propitious during the past fortnight. The grain is almost entirely secured; and farmers are engaged in removing the potatoes from the ground. There is too much reason to fear that the scarcity of fuel will be severely felt during the winter.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

Habit.—I trust everything, under God, to habit' upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes everything easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the the child, grown or adult as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth; of carefully respecting the property of others of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or stealing.—*Brougham.*

Presbyterian College, Belfast.—During the past two days the entrance examinations for the present session of the Presbyterian College have been conducted in that institution by the professors thereof, and were brought to a close yesterday (Thursday). The formal opening of the session will take place next Tuesday, when the Rev. Professor Porter will deliver his inaugural address.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Deportation of Paupers.—Nov. 7.—Edward Kirwan, a native of Carlow, 38 years of age, was sent here by the authorities of Edinburgh, in which place he has been for 17 years, without ever leaving it. Mary Gallagher, and her son, age 35 years, a native of county Cavan, was also sent here by the authorities of Edinburgh. She was 4 years in Paisley, 18 years in Dundee, and 7 years in Edinburgh. These parties were provided with lodging for one night, and were then sent to the Union Workhouse, so that the Poor Law Guardians may hear their lamentable tale; and, as it is their wish to get back to Edinburgh, Captain M'Bride will send them away on Tuesday evening. Catherine Phibbs (or Phillips), a native of Sligo, was also sent here by the authorities of Edinburgh, instead of being sent to Derry. She got one night's lodging, and was then sent to the Union Workhouse, so that her story may be heard by the guardians, and Captain M'Bride will send her home to Sligo. Captain M'Bride also sent 4 persons to Derry on Tuesday last; and also sent a poor woman, a native of Glasgow, and her 3 children, who arrived here in the greatest distress in search of her husband, home to Glasgow.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Metropolitan Special Services.—The Pulpit.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. John James Black will preach. Subject—"This cup;" and on Wednesday next the Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Belfast, will preach at eight o'clock p.m. Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. Humiliation and thanksgiving for the progress of the Gospel in Ireland, and the success of the religious services in the Metropolitan Hall. 2. For the better observance of the third commandment—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain" (Exod. xx. 7) and that every man may speak the truth with love to his neighbour, "for his good to the use of edifying." 3. Thanksgiving to God for His tender compassion lately manifested to the captives at home and abroad; and for the change in the weather in favour of the poor man's harvest. 4. For a close union among all Christian believers, and that union prayer meetings may increase in Ireland, until there shall ascend, as from a common altar, the sweetest incense and sacrifice of spiritual prayer and praise.

Correspondence.

COLOURS FOR THE LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The liberal and patriotic offer of Messrs. Fry and Co., which appears in your impression of this day, will, I think, be best appreciated by a committee at once forming to carry out their views.

I would now propose that gentlemen favourable to the movement will, without delay, send their names and addresses to your office, from which an acting committee can be readily formed.—I am, sir, your obedient,

Dublin, November 7, 1860. A Citizen.

Sporting Intelligence.

ARMAGH STEEPLECHASES—Nov. 9.

Stewards—Lieutenant-Colonel Cross, High Sheriff; Lord Lurgan; Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfeild; Maxwell C Close, Esq, M P; J W M'Geough Bond, Esq, M P; Lieutenant-Colonel Stronge; Major H W Caulfeild; St John T Blacker, Esq.

Captain Hutchinson, Honorary Secretary.

Steward's Plate of 30 sovs, added to a handicap of 5 sovs each. Three miles.

Mr C P Wallis's New Broom, by Demask, 11st (Noble) ...	1
Mr Thompson's Vagrant, 8st 7lb (Hanlon) ...	2
Mr Norton's Blind Hookey, 8st 9lb (Whelan) ...	3

Betting—2 to 1 on New Broom; 3 to 1 against any other. New Broom made the running, was never headed, and won in a canter.

Armagh City Plate, 20 sovs handicap. One mile heats.

Mr. Thompson's Cooper's Hill by the Hermit, 10st 7lb (Owner) ...	1	w o
Mr Cassidy's Azim, 9st 9lb (Tobin) ...	2	dr
Mr Scott's Aaron Smith, 9st 2lb (Igoe) ...	3	dr

Even on Azim; 2 to 1 against Cooper's Hill.

Azim broke down three fences from home, and Aaron Smith baulked. Cooper's Hill walked over for the second heat.

TRAMORE STEEPLE CHASES—Nov. 7.

Stewards—The Hon Captain Talbot, M P; Captain Esmonde, M P; P W Power, Esq; H W Briscoe, Esq; Captain Doyle, J Power, Esq; J A O'Keeffe, Esq. Judge—R J Hunter, Esq. Clerk of the Course—M J Phelan.

Free Handicap of 3 sovs each, 30 added. One mile and a half heats.

Mr Cusack's ch m Canary, 4 yrs, 11st 8lb (W Cusack)	1	1
Mr J Power's Jacqueline, 4 yrs, 9st 7lb (J Meany) ...	2	2
Mr Buckley's Sweepelean, aged, 10st 12lb (Owner)	3	3

Not placed—Mr. J Power's ch m Judy, 12st (Clancy); Mr M'Grath's Sweetheart, 4 yrs, 10st 1lb (C Cusack), dis; Mr Carroll's Greyfoot, 5 yrs, 10st 1lb (Carroll), bolted, dis.

A capital race between Canary and Jacqueline; both heats won by a neck.

Sweepstakes, 1 sov each, £15 added. 11st each, selling allowances. One and half mile heats.

Mr Armstrong's b m Daisy Queen, 10st 4lb, £35 (Clancy)	2	1 wo
Mr M'Grath's The Knave of Hearts, 10st 1lb (C Cusack)	1	2 dr
Mr Power's Little Dan, 10st 1lb (J Meany)		fell dis
Mr Clancy's ch f, by Greyleg, 9st 8lb (W Cusack)		fell dis

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES—Nov 21.

The Ardee Plate, a handicap of 70 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each 2 fr. 2 sovs entrance. 3 miles across country. Closes at 10 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday next. The Selling Stakes of 30 sovs; weight for age; at 6 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, 30th November, and the Dunleer Cup at same time.

Entries to be made with R. J. Hunter, Esq., 2, Margaret-place, Dublin; Mr. J. H. Costsworth, Jude's Hotel, Dublin; and the Hon. Secretaries, Ardee.

CARLOW FAIR—Thursday, Nov. 8.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

This fair was very well supplied with stock of every description, but buyers were not numerous, and prices generally had a downward tendency. First quality beef sold freely at £2 16s per cwt; second quality ditto, 43s to 45s per cwt.; mutton, from 6d to 6½d per lb. Four year old heifers for stall feeding were purchased at from £12 to £14 10s; three year olds, from £8 10s to £12 10s. No demand for other sorts. The sheep fair was well supplied. Some lots of ewes sold at from 35s to 38s each, and wethers averaged about 36s 6d each. Lambs were in good request, at about 30s each. Pork sold at 56s per cwt, and store pigs at from £2 10s to £3 5s; bonhams, from 15s to 25s each.

ITALY AND THE ITALIANS.

A lecture was delivered last evening, on the above subject, in the Metropolitan Hall, to a very numerous and highly respectable audience, by the Rev. William Arthur, A.M., of London.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes.

The proceedings commenced by the singing of the 23rd hym, which was given out by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, after which the 19th Psalm was read, and a prayer offered up by the Rev. Mr. Massarene.

The Chairman then said—Ladies and gentlemen, it is my high privilege to introduce to you the eloquent lecturer, who stands beside me, and it is my still higher privilege to introduce to your notice that subject upon which he is about to address you. We have had discussed before us, for the last year, the greatest problem that ever engaged the attention of the public, and a problem which, in fact, is engaging the attention of the whole world. We have just seen an entire nation broken to pieces for the purposes of despotism, uniting itself for the purposes of liberty—(cheers)—and doing that in such a manner as to command the respect of every right-thinking man in society. Not doing it by needlessly and heedlessly revolting against laws and human institutions, but simply revolting against tyranny, that the laws may become supreme. I will not detain you a moment longer, but introduce to you the Rev. Mr. Arthur, who will now claim your attention.

The Rev. Gentleman then came forward, and was received with a hearty burst of applause. He said the chairman had justly observed that the subject upon which it was his happiness to address them was one which commanded universal attention. Only a short time ago a friend of his, who had been lecturing in England, had said that there was no such country in the world as Italy. Now, he was perfectly right, although apparently wrong at the time. There was, no doubt, a large tract of natural territory, which appeared destined by Providence to be an united country, and which geographers designated Italy; but there was in reality no nation of that name. The country so called was cut up into numerous divisions. At one end of it, and close under the Alps, there was a little kingdom called Sardinia, and which took its name from an island in the Mediterranean, while at the other end there was the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. These two extremities were joined together by numerous petty states, held under the power, and some of them actually occupied by foreigners. One day last spring, while travelling in the neighbourhood of Bologna, and travelling in the company of a very intelligent man of the middle class, he (the lecturer) inquired of him whether they had yet passed the Papal frontier. "Oh," said he, "we have no frontier now; we have had plenty of frontiers in our time—we have had the Duke of Modena's and the Duke of Parma's frontiers, and we have had those of Piedmont and Lombardy; in fact, we have been hacked up into any number of duchies and principalities, but we won't stand that any longer. The twenty-five millions of Italians have received from Providence the impression that they ought to form a single and undivided nation, and however diplomatists may check that disposition for a time, they can no more resist its accomplishment than they could resist the falling of an avalanch, from yonder mountain in spring. And then, referring to the subject of passports, he said, "Now I can go from home and return to it without a passport, and I can travel as freely as you Englishmen can." This sentiment of Italian unity which politicians flattered themselves was almost dead, and which they really believed was dead, has within a few years, by the will of Providence, received a surprising impetus, and has penetrated almost every part of the population. Wherever you meet an Italian now, whether it be in Turin, or Naples, or Milan, the cry which issues from the lips of all is "Italy, Italy." Even under the Capitoline-hill, although the hands of the people were there still tied by the French, the universal cry was Italy. In fact, from the Alps to the foot of Vesuvius, and from Vesuvius to the craters of Etna, the Italians have risen up proudly, conscious of their strength and rights, and determined to become one people, and might God grant that they would become such! But, although the progress which had been made in Italy within a few months was most remarkable and surprising; still it was divided into two parts, which were quite distinct from each other. There was Italy the free, and Italy the enthralled. He did not care how they interpreted the latter word, whether they considered it with a view to the character of the Government, or the means by which it was upheld. But, although this was the case, still he should admit that the only part of Italy which was enthralled was that which was under the dominion of Rome; and there the people had a Government forced upon them by the bayonets of a foreign power—a Government, too, which denied them every kind of rational liberty. It was hardly possible to conceive a greater contrast than that which existed between the two parts of Italy he had mentioned, and which was discernible in everything to be met with. Take, for instance, the press alone. Suppose you go into a coffee-house in Milan. You will see there a crowd of people of all ages, young and old, overflowing with political enthusiasm, and anxiously discussing the topics of the day. You will see upon the tables all sorts of newspapers, big and little, dailies and weeklies, illustrated and not illustrated. You will hear there all sorts of discussions. You will hear there people giving expression to what sentiments they please, and you will see them all desirous to read. He had witnessed all this in a coffee-house in Milan, one Saturday night, not long since; but how different was the scene which he had witnessed in Trieste, a few days afterwards. True, there was there the bracing mountain air and the lovely vineyards, and every object of nature delightful to look upon. But when the people came into the coffee-house in that town, there was no newspaper, no magazine for them—nothing, in fact, to read. While in this coffee house, he heard one Italian ask another, "Have you heard any news?" "No," said he. "Nothing about central Italy?" "Not a word." Another man here observed, "I have seen that paper," pointing to the *Civilita Catollica*, the organ of the Jesuits, which is published every fortnight, and which was the only journal in the place. "Well" said the other party, "and what news?" "Oh!" said the old man, "it is just the same old thing—there is no news ever in it." "Is there," said his friend, "anything about Lamoriciere?" "Not a word." And yet Lamoriciere had been appointed generalissimo of the Papal army only a few days before, and not far from where they were. Among the company present, however, there was one who professed to have some information about Central Italy. But his news was a month old, and his impressions were quite wrong upon the subject he referred to. Notwithstanding, however, this mental darkness and vacuity, these people did suppose that there was a world without them, but their masters contrived to keep them in such ignorance of it that they were left merely to guess at facts and circumstances, and they were not much the happier for that. The contrast to which he had alluded was also very striking in the cathedrals to be seen in the Papal dominions, and in that part of Italy which was free. On the doors of the Basilica of St. John of Lateran, for instance, might be seen that fearful thing, the Pope's excommunication—a bull which was issued against eleven millions of Catholics; and surely it was a terrible thing to declare the cause of God and of the Church against all that nation; while at the same time might be seen the towering spire and pinnacles of the cathedral of Milan, which, in point of architecture, was incomparably more splendid than even St. Peter's itself, adorned with the national flag, which fluttered from every part, and in commemoration of the event denounced by the Pope, and on account of which he had issued his excommunication. And when the evening settled down, all at once the entire cathedral blazed with light, even to the topmost spire and pinnacle, while the flags still waved from every tower, and the stars shone out brilliantly above them. And then there was a sudden glow of red all over the building, which was followed by a glow of white, and that again was succeeded by a glow of green. And what was all this glory about? Why, he had said it was merely the expression of the national joy for that disruption of the Papal territory, on account of which the Pope's bull had been posted on the doors of St. John of Lateran. This contrast of sentiment and feeling, which he was endeavouring to illustrate, was not confined to a few localities, but was quite general. Suppose, for instance, any of them had been in Bologna last March, which up to a short time previously had been under the dominion of the Pope, they would have seen Italian soldiers entering and taking possession of that city for the first time, and they would have witnessed a degree of enthusiasm for the event which could hardly be conceived. The whole population turned out to receive them and welcome them, and when the first soldier approached them, they held him up, while the exclamation, "Our flag, one flag," and loud huzzas rent the air. In truth, the whole population seemed entranced with delight, though, at the same time, their conduct was quite orderly and decorous. In Rome, on the other hand, they would have seen soldiers, but of a different nation, and flags waving, but they would be the flags of a different country. They would see the French soldiers there, with their blue-and-red uniforms, and even the Pope's own soldiers dressed in nearly the same manner. A stranger could hardly distinguish the difference between them at a distance, and he believed the only difference between them consisted in this, that while the French had the eagle on their caps, the others had the blessed keys. If they went from the cathedrals and soldiers to the princes of Italy, they would find the contrast equally striking. In Florence, for instance, they would see Prince Carignan, the Lord Lieutenant of Victor Emmanuel, who arrived in that city in the midst of its rejoicings, and such was the enthusiasm of the people, after his arrival at the palace, that they insisted upon seeing him again; but, although he assented to the wishes of the people, he would not make his appearance until every soldier and every National Guard had retired, and until not a weapon or a man in uniform was to be seen. How different was the conduct of that Prince upon that occasion from the usual conduct of the Prince of Rome! When he makes his appearance in public he is accompanied with only a few thousand people, and with little manifestation of enthusiasm. When he enters his cathedral he is preceded by his stern and trusty Swiss guards, cased in steel, with halbert and helmet; and these are followed by the nobles of Rome, as well as by others of a less trusty character. The entire armed body then forms two lines to keep off the crowd, and between these men the Pope is borne up to the house of God upon a crimson litter, surmounted by a golden canopy. On this litter the old man is seated, with his triple crown upon his head, while his immediate attendants fan him with peacocks' feathers as he goes along. The moment he makes his appearance the clatter of arms is heard throughout the church, and every man must go down upon his knees to do him honour as he passes, and in this way the worship of God is proceeded with, amid the noise of arms and in the presence of armed men. The rev. lecturer then made some observations upon the expression of public feeling in Italy, from which he said there could be little difficulty in discerning the detestation in which the Papal Government was held; for it was believed by the most intelligent people living under that Government that if it continued to exist much longer it would absorb the whole property of the country. The rev. lecturer then referred to some of the State papers lately published, in confirmation of his views of the Papal Government, and concluded by expressing his belief that the spiritual regeneration of Italy would soon follow her political regeneration, which, as had been seen, was most rapid, unexpected, and complete. The Rev. Mr. Arthur resumed his seat amid applause.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Justice Hayes, after which the meeting separated.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the friends of the above society, who had been invited to meet Hugh Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P., and R. R. Alexander, Esq., who are at present visiting Ireland as a deputation from the London Committee, met together at Reynolds' Hotel, Sackville-street. The company having partaken of the excellent breakfast provided for them, the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

Amongst the gentlemen present were the following:

Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Marks, Rev. Dr. Urwick, Rev. J. W. Dalton; Sir Edward Grogan, M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon of Dublin, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dr. Wilde, Rev. M. F. Day, Richard Allen, Esq.; Edward Wright, Esq., LL.D.; Alderman Kinahan, Hugh Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P.; R. R. Alexander, Esq.; A. Parker, Esq.; Charles Halliday, Esq.; George Row, Esq.; H. Courtney, Esq.; A. Fernin, Esq.; W. J. Hobson, Esq.

Benjamin Lee Guniness, Esq., having been called on to take the chair, said, that he had to announce to them that, in connection with the British Syrian Relief Fund, a committee had been formed in Dublin, and that they were on that occasion present to meet Hugh Eardley Childers, Esq., and R. R. Alexander, Esq., who had come over as a deputation from the London Committee. He would not occupy the time of the meeting by going over the history of the events which led to the suffering which at present exists in Syria, with which they were all, unhappily, but too familiar, knowing that it was only necessary to state that suffering and destitution did exist, in order to excite Christian sympathy and educe Christian benevolence sufficient to alleviate the wants of the sufferers. Britons should feel especially for those persons who have suffered so much in Syria, recollecting the sufferings and trials which, either in their own persons or in those of their relatives and countrymen, were recently endured during the mutiny in India. He would introduce to the meeting Mr. Childers, who would unfold to them the objects of the society, and set forth the means the committee proposed to adopt in order to carry them into effect.

Hugh Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P., on rising, said that he attended as a deputation from the London Committee and that the causes which led to its formation were, doubtless, familiar to all present. He would briefly state a few of them, and he believed that the appeal which was now being made to Dublin for aid for these poor sufferers would not be made in vain. The origin of the Syrian massacre was a controverted question, but he believed that it began with the Indian mutiny, and continued, in the course of God's Providence, until the Syrian massacres. There were, however, connected with these Syrian massacres special causes of a local character, in consequence of a natural antagonism which existed between the Maronites and Druses. Last May, this animosity was aroused in consequence of a priest having been found dead, whereupon the Maronites killed the first Druse they met, and the Druses, in return, avenged themselves on the Maronites, and such a state of things continued until the 28th of May, when the massacre became general, and the bloodstained fanatics proceeding to devastation, thirty-two villages were burnt in sight of Beyrout. On the 29th of May the massacre of Hasbeya took place under Mount Hermon, and the Christians were inveigled by the Governor, Othman Bek, into the Serai palace, under pretext for their safety. In compliance with his request, they laid down their arms, which were then taken from them. On the 5th of June the governor left the city, and on the 6th the Druses were admitted by those in charge, when they massacred from 1,000 to 1,800 males, and handed over the women and children as a prey to the brutal passions of the Moslems, who violated the women and tore in pieces the children. On the 3rd of June, Dier-el-Kamar, the old capital of Lebanon, was entirely plundered, and many Christians were killed. At Zahli, which lies between Lebanon and Antelebanon, and which contained over 10,000 inhabitants, the consuls demanded protection from the Turkish Pasha, and, in accordance with their desire, he moved up troops, who, instead of protecting the Christian inhabitants, joined the Druses against them, and by these united every Christian left in the town was killed. On the 21st of June, after the massacre of Zahli, the governor re-admitted the Druses; and, in consequence of his having previously persuaded the Christians to give up their arms, 1,200 males were murdered by them. On the 1st of June, Sidon was attacked by the Bashi-Bazouks, and all the Christians outside the walls were slaughtered. The greatest horror of all was that perpetrated when the sham treaty was being ratified at Damascus, about the 9th of July. This could not be considered as the result of the enmity existing between the Druses and the Maronites, as the attack was made by the Mussulmans upon the Christians of this beautiful city, and those who suffered by it are they who especially claim our sympathies. Damascus contained a population of 150,000, of whom 15,000 or 20,000 were Christians. On that occasion the Christian quarter was set on fire, and all the property worth about one or two millions of money was destroyed; 2,000 men were killed, and the Consulate burnt; throughout that devastation, by fire and sword, the Turkish governor remained impassive, and it was owing, under Divine Providence, to the exertions of Abdel Kader, who alonehelped them, that any of the Christians escaped. 75,000 individuals were left destitute, of whom 45,000 to 50,000 are utterly destitute. In all, one hundred and fifty villages were burnt. The population of these villages consisted of seven-eighths Maronites, and the remainder half Greek, half Greek Catholics, with about one hundred and twenty Protestants. To alleviate the miseries of these sufferers is the object the London Committee has in view, and he was happy to state that the funds were placed in the hands of a committee consisting of gentlemen of all denominations in Syria, by whom they were distributed. The movement was supported in London by gentlemen of all creeds and religious views, excepting the Roman Catholics, who alone had held aloof, but he hoped before long that they also would give their aid to so good a cause. The only question asked by those who administer the relief sent to those persons is, "Have you suffered?" If so, they at once receive aid without any further inquiry being made. He appealed to the meeting to grant all the aid in their power, to enable the Dublin committee to carry out their views; alluded to the manner in which the clergy had taken up the matter in England, where they had made earnest appeals on behalf of these destitute people. After a meeting held in Cheltenham, £386 were collected. He believed that if this country were well canvassed a very good result would ensue, and an offering would be made which would redound to their credit, and sustain the character which Ireland has well merited for her liberality and benevolence.

Dr. Wilde said that Mr. Childers had mentioned about Abd-el-Kader having rescued the Christians from the hands of the Mussulmans. He would state an incident which would show that he owed something to Christianity, inasmuch as it was an Irishman, a distinguished cavalry officer, the late Marquis of Londonderry, who used his influence with the French Emperor to obtain his release from a prison in France, with permission to choose his own place of residence.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting has learned with deep regret that, in consequence of the late fearful massacres in Syria, there are at the present time some 80,000 people scattered amongst the mountains and on the coast of Syria, homeless, naked, and starving, and it is the opinion of the meeting that the urgency of the case demands the sympathies and co operations of all classes of the community."

Sir Edward Grogan, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said that we were called upon, as a duty, to relieve the wants of suffering humanity; we should the more readily do so when we recollect what some of our own countrymen suffered in India. He would not go into any details, but would only urge one point: that was, the necessity there was for prompt action, and the danger of wasting time in the matter. The case of these poor people was too urgent to admit of delay.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, which was passed unanimously.

R. R. Alexander, Esq., then moved the following resolution:—"That a subscription be opened in Dublin, for contributions of money and clothing for the suffering Syrians, and that the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be a committee to carry the foregoing resolution into effect:—

Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Very Rev. the Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P.; Alderman Atkinson, Alderman Kinahan, Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.; William Digges La Touche, Esq.; C. Halliday, Esq.; Rev. G. W. Dalton, M.A.; Rev. Dr. Marks, Rev. Dr. Urwick, Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Alex. Ferrier, Esq.; R. Allen, Esq.; Dr. Wilde, John Robinson, Esq.; H. Bewley, Esq.; A. Parker, Esq.; Jonathan Pim, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. La Touche and Co. Hon. Secretaries—The Rev. G. W. Dalton, and Alex. Ferrier, Esq.

Mr. Alexander regretted that all who were invited could not attend. He stated that he had received apologies from the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, H. Bewley, Esq.; Baron Fitzgerald, Judge Dobbs, Archdeacon Gregg, D.D.; Baron Greene, &c., who, although not present, were very favourable to the objects they had in view. He had only been a week in Dublin, and during that time great success had attended his efforts; he had obtained twenty-three partners in the work, and had received over £800 in subscriptions—in fact, in Dublin the greatest interest had been evinced in this work, which had for its object the relief of suffering humanity. They were not connected with any sect or party; they did not belong either to high Church, or low Church, or broad Church, but professed the broad principle upon which the committe, was based—that of relievingall—all who needed it. He then read the following letter, which, he said, had excited considerable interest in London, as pointing out very forcibly the change for the better which is being effected in the minds of the Jewish people. Coming, as this letter did, from a man who does not call himself a Christian, it will have the greater weight:—

Office of the Chief Rabbi, London, 22nd Aug., 5620.

TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

The dreadful calamities to which many thousands of our fellow-creatures in Syria have been exposed, the unexampled atrocities, the ruthless massacres which have been perpetrated, the appalling scenes of murder, ruin, horror, and alarm, must move every feeling heart with silent eloquence.

And to your sympathy, my beloved brethren, these unparalleled sufferings appeal the more strongly because they have occurred in the land of our fathers—[illegible] which is the cradle of our religion—that land [illegible] glory and future hopes are insepar[illegible] "the Lebanon has opened its door[illegible] and desolation."

I need not remind you that our holy religion, whose basis is the commandment to love our neighbour as ourselves, urges upon us the duty of dispensing our charity without distinction of faith, sect, or class—that it enjoins upon us, emphatically, to deal out bread to the hungry, to console the afflicted, to cover the naked, and not to hide ourselves from those who are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. However divided and separated we may be by seas, mountains, languages and creeds, still we are descended from the same father, the same God has created us, we belong to the same undivided, original family.

Let me, therefore, entreat you men and women of Israel, to come forward with sympathising hearts and helping hands to the succour of those who are in distress, of those who, homeless and breadless, are wandering in the wilderness, to console the weeping widow and the forsaken orphan. Yield to the conviction that benevolence is a pleasure which grows on reflection; remember the Holy Word, "That if you draw out your soul to the hungry and satisfy the afflicted, your light shall rise in obscurity, and your darkness be as the noonday."

Then we may hope that these very disasters will lead to the fulfilment of the promise that the ruins of old will be rebuilt, and the foundations of many generations raised up again.

I confidently rely upon the zeal and ardour of the ministers and wardens of the different congregations, that they will devote their influence and energy to this sacred work of charity, and that they will make collections by personal canvass, or by any other means in their power.

(Signed) N. Adler, Dr.

He (Mr. Alexander) fully agreed with Sir Edward Grogan that no time should be lost, and that active measures should be at once taken to carry out the objects of the committee.

The Rev. G. W. Dalton remarked that the present was the sowing time in that country, and the time of reaping was March and April. They had no seed, nor the means to obtain it, and if such a state of things continued they would be all in a starving condition next year.

Charles Halliday, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Alexander Parker, Esq., thought that the deputation ought to visit all the principal towns throughout Ireland.

Dr. Marks moved, and Dr. Urwick seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his kindness in occupying the chair on that occasion, which was carried with acclamation.

Some business [illegible] during the ensuing week having been transacted, the meeting separated.

MUNICIPAL REVISION COURT.

The business of the court was continued yesterday. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Messrs Hyndman and Coffey presiding. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Robert Hyndman appeared for the Conservatives, and Mr. Tracey for the Radicals. The day was occupied with investigating the claims of parties in the Mountjoy, North Dock, and North City Wards. It is much to be regretted that the names of many Conservatives were struck off the list, on account of non-attendance, though they were given the fullest notice. The ruling of the books will take place this day.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—Yesterday.

[Before Judge Hargreave.]

COUNTY GALWAY.

Estate of Helena Cecilia Connolly, owner; William Johnston, petitioner.

Lands and premises of Ballyroe, Poulahasque, and Liskea containing in all 684 acres; Griffith's valuation, £272 18s; yearly rent, £347 12s 4d; subject to the yearly rent of £24 18s British. Sold to Mr. William Johnston, for £5,750. Solicitor, Mr. William Johnston.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

Estate of Robert Thompson, owner and petitioner.

Part of the lands of Barnaslingan and Kingstown, with the mansion known as Springfield House. Sale adjourned for want of bidders.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Estate of Francis Kelly Egan, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Part of Lissnavahane, barony of Cloonakoon, with mill and kiln, small house, and portion of said lands, small house, with bog garden, and portion of land; 61 statute acres. Estimated yearly value, £62. Sold to Mr. Loughlin, for £1,100.

Lot 2—Division of Lissnavahane, with dwelling-house and out offices, consisting of 7 acres; estimated yearly value, £29. Not sold, the proceeds of the first lot being sufficient to pay the incumbrances.

Solicitor, Mr. Thomas W. Reeves.

COUNTY GALWAY.

Estate of Rose Lally, widow, owner; *ex parte* O'Malley, petitioner.

Lot 1—Part of Kiltormer, 3 acres; nett yearly value, £13. Sale adjourned, for want of sufficient bidding.

Lot 2—Part of same lands, 3 roods; nett profit rent yearly, £3 10s. Sold to the petitioner, for £14.

Solicitor, Daniel Lyons.

COUNTY CORK.

Estate of Margarette Fitzgerald and others, owners and petitioners.

Lot 1—Raheens, 34 acres; nett yearly rent, £56. Sold to Mr. Ronard, for £1,180.

Lot 2—Currabinny, 186 acres; nett yearly rent, £170. Sale adjourned for want of sufficient bidding.

Lot 3—Part of Currabinny, 236 acres; yearly rent, £305. Sale adjourned for same reason.

Lot 4—Part of Currabinny, with wood, 163 acres; yearly rent, £114. Sale also adjourned.

Solicitor, Mr. A. J. Chatterton.

Curious Will Case.—Judgment was given yesterday at the Probate Court, in the case of "De Laneuville v. Anderson and Guichard." The testator in this case, Mr. Wm. Anderson, died at Paris on the 23rd of September, 1849, leaving considerable property both in this country and in France. He also left a will, dated the 26th of August, 1848, constituting Madame De Laneuville his legatee universelle. By a previous will, executed in 1843, he had bequeathed the bulk of his property to his brother and his nephew, the defendant. A decree had been obtained in the Prerogative Court to the effect that the testator, at the date of the second will, was domiciled in Paris; and the French courts had likewise decided that Madame Laneuville was entitled to the property of the deceased. The substantial question now raised in the court was whether the words, "legataire universelle" passed the whole of the property of the deceased, or only the property which he died possessed of in France. The case was very fully argued last term, and it will be remembered that the connection of the deceased with Madame Laneuville was of a somewhat romantic character. In his youth he had engaged himself to marry her out of gratitude for the successful efforts which she and her mother had made to conceal him during the Reign of Terror, and afterwards to escape from France. All his subsequent endeavours to find her, however, proved in vain; and it was not till late in life that he again had fallen in with her—then a matron with several children. He remained on the most cordial terms with her till the time of his death; and the will of 1843 had been made before he thus renewed his acquaintance with her. Madame Laneuville had herself since died, and the suit was now sustained by her children. Yesterday Sir C. Cresswell delivered judgment. There could be no doubt that in the primary and legal sense of the term "legataire universelle," it would make her legatee of all the testator's effects; but it was argued that the gift of "legs particuliers" would have the effect of rendering the appointment of a "legataire universelle" equivalent to the appointment of a residuary legatee, and would, therefore, not be incompatible with the previous will. If the first will gave particular legacies, and also appointed a residuary legatee, and if the second only appointed another residuary legatee, it might be held that its effect would merely be to substitute the one residuary legatee for the other, and would therefore not be incompatible with former dispositions of the testator. It appeared to him (the learned judge) that the testator had used the language of his later will in its primary and legal sense, and that it was therefore incompatible with his former will, so far as his personal estate was concerned. He must therefore hold that the will of 1843 was revoked. As to the remaining question—namely, whether M. Guichard, who had been named an executor, was entitled to probate under the circumstances, he must decide it in the negative; otherwise he should be contravening the decree of three French courts, which he must presume to be competent tribunals, to decide who was entitled to be the executors of a French will.—Judgment for the plaintiffs.

Railway Accidents.—Mr. Wrigley, of Bury, Lancashire, writing to the *Times*, recommends a series of precautions against railway accidents:—"1. As the sheet anchor of railway travelling, I would have one uniform description of signals used throughout the kingdom. 2. The signals should speak one uniform language, so that an engine-driver in passing from one line to another would have no difficulty in reading them and in understanding them; and, as it is well known that I have always advocated the affirmative or positive mode of using the signal, in preference to the negative system now in use, and believing, as I do, from practical experience, that there is no safety except in the 'affirmative system,' I would have that as the language of the signal. 3. I would enact that no train should move without a break-van at the rear of the train of not less than a given weight, in proportion to the number of carriages in the train, each break to be provided with a ratch wheel and catch, so that the break, when screwed down, would remain in that position until the catch was removed; and in case of excursion traffic, where the train is often of unusual length and weight, an additional break-van should be used, but always behind. Had there been a proper break at the rear of the train at Helmshore, and had it been left firmly screwed down, no accident would have occurred, whether the guard left the carriage or not. 4. There should be a means of communication between the driver at the head of the train and the guard at the rear; and, until something more efficient is provided, a cord fastened at one end to the whistle of the engine, and at the other to a bell in the guard's van, the cord resting on hooks outside, above the carriage doors, would effectually answer the purpose. 5. I would prohibit any train passing through a first-class station at more than ten miles an hour. 6. Where a railway consists of only a single line, no engines should be allowed to cross each other, each engine working the traffic from part to part, each way; and when on a double line, from any temporary obstruction, it became necessary to work the traffic on one line both ways, a pilot should be invariably employed. These are some of the precautions that occur to me at the moment, all of which I deem essential to the safe working of a railway; and if these were made the basis of an enactment for the regulation of railways, with severe penalties and punishment for a breach of the regulations, I believe that their observance would be quite compatible with any reasonable speed, and although irregularities and disturbances in the arrangements might be quite as frequent, the consequences which they now entail would be materially lessened."

The Church at Simla.—An ordination service took place in our church last Sunday; the bishop ordained two gentlemen, candidates for holy orders—Mr. Tousaint, of the Additional Clergy Society, and Mr Winter, connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The service was most interesting, more particularly as but few of the congregation had ever witnessed the ceremony in India. A collection was made at the close of the service for the benefit of the Delhi Mission, as a fund is being raised to provide suitable buildings for that establishment.—*Englishman, of Sept. 11.*

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Captain Mercer's Battery of Royal Artillery will sail for New Zealand on the 17th. The total number ordered for embarkation consisted of Captain Mercer and 4 other officers, 214 men, 22 women, fifteen children.

ENTRY OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL INTO NAPLES.

Naples, Nov. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here this morning in company with Garibaldi. They proceeded together to the Cathedral, and afterwards to the Palace. There are great festivities in spite of the bad weather.

THE PONTIFICAL ARMY.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegrams that the dissolution of the Papal army is positive.

The Pope will only have a simple army of 3,000 men.

THE ADVANCE IN BANK RATE.

The *Herald* says, it is not considered that the drain of specie, though it continues, has made that progress which necessitated a rise to 5 per cent. It is nevertheless believed the quotation will hereafter be carried to that point. Heavy payments on foreign commercial bills fell due this afternoon, and were in almost every instance responded to.

The *Daily News* says, the advance in the bank rate will do no more than interpose a very slight check to the efflux of gold. The required supplies of gold must be imported, and the adverse balance thus occasioned must be redressed. The opinion is, therefore, still generally entertained, that ere long a further rise will take place. The supplies of Australian gold are inadequate to the demand, and those of America nearly ceased.

IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE—THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A Berlin letter in the *Independance* discloses some details of a correspondence between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor Alexander, before the Conference at Warsaw. The latter, in reply to a first letter, gives the Emperor of the French assurances as to the pacific character of those interviews.

This led to [illegible] Napoleon, in which he is said to have expressed his regret at recent events in Italy, which it was not in his power to prevent. As to the eventualities of the future, his Majesty said that if Sardinia were attacked, France would hold herself bound to defend her; but if, on the contrary, Sardinia should attack Austria, France would abstain from taking part in the struggle; on the condition, however, that Austria should declare whatever might be the issue of the war, the Villa Franca arrangement should be protected; that is, France guarantees Sardinia the possession of Lombardy.

THE BRITISH LEGION AT NAPLES.

The correspondent of the *Times* gives a bad report of the state of the British Legion, and observes that from its want of organisation, and from the disgraceful conduct of some of its members, Englishmen regret that it ever came out. The entire dissolution of the whole body is necessary, and the number is gradually dwindling away. Some are entering the artillery under Col. Dowling, and others the cavalry under Col. Forbes, while many are loafing about the streets, and a discredit to their country.

MONTHLY RETURN OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, Friday Morning.—The *Moniteur* publishes the usual monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results, as compared with the October account. Decrease cash, twenty-five one-third millions; current account, three and one-fourth do.; increase bank notes, nine do.; treasury balance, fourteen three-fifths do. Bills discounted not yet due, forty-three two-fifths do.; advances, two and one-seventh do.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.

Plymouth, Friday.—Her Majesty's (s.s.) Euryalus, having on board his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, arrived this morning. Two vessels, supposed to be the Hero and Ariadne, were seen passing up off the Bill of Portland during the night.

Prince Alfred landed at Plymouth at ten o'clock this morning and will arrive at Windsor Castle this evening.

ELECTION OF MAYOR FOR LIVERPOOL.

S. K. Grave, Conservative, 35; J. H. Turner, Liberal, 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The funeral of the Earl of Dundonald will take place in Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday next, the 14th

The inquiry made by the Superior Council of Commerce, preparatory to the fixing of duties on various articles of British industry, has come to a close.

The letters from Bombay by the overland mail will be delivered in London this morning. Letters for Liverpool were despatched by the early morning train.

There is no foundation for the report that that the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of War are promoting the project of a volunteer excursion to Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that troops of the line, with whom France has fought side by side, or even the militia would be looked upon as comrades, but that the volunteers would be regarded with a different feeling, partly owing their existence to the apprehension of French invasion.

Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, has addressed a letter to his constituents, in the course of which he denounces the whole proceedings of the financial debts of the Government. The recent system of finance he terms speculative, and says that the repeal of the duties connected with the French treaty would appear to satisfy the exigencies of individual members of the Cabinet, and conciliate the supply of certain parties out of it connected with them. He complains that in order to favour that proceeding the whole expenditure of the country was concealed from Parliament, and the estimates of revenue were grossly exaggerated. It is subsequently explained that the concealment of expenditure refers only to the Chinese war and the fortifications vote.

The *Times* says, that private letters from officers of marines serving in China state, that Admiral Hope had announced that the battalion of Royal Marines would embark for England on the 1st of October, by which time it was confidently believed that the allied operations in China would have been brought to a termination.

One of the heavy Armstrong 100-pounder guns, being the first ever finished, has just been proved at Woolwich.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—Legitimists and Absolutist visionaries continue to denounce the British and Foreign Secretary as a firebrand; and as to Vattel, that worthy German comes in for his share of abuse, as an accomplice before the fact, *L'Union* stigmatising him as a humbug: in point of fact he originated nothing, merely reproducing what Grotius had previously laid down as international law; but the climax of angry invective is the concluding phrase of the *Union's* article, where Lord John is compared to the drunken English sailor at New York, clamouring in the ear of the Prince of Wales, that "the day had gone for kings!"

It is quite clear that Kaiser Franz Joseph does not perceive that any mediæval fiction is obsolete, for the text of his "diploma" or statute, taking "peoples" into a kind of sleeping partnership with majesty, announces in the preamble that he is not the only King of Bohemia (which entitles him to deprive the Prince of Wales of his three ostrich feathers), but Waywode of Servia (which makes him a Pacha of three horse-tails), King of Lombardy, Archduke of Tuscany, Duke of Modena, of Guastalla and Gonza, the late incumbents being apparently only warming-pans for the great Hapsburg Leviathan—a fact long suspected, but the good taste of proclaiming it just now not being easily discoverable.

The Ultramontane faction in France, with their new allies, the Orleanists, are in a regular fix, as the Pope won't gratify their anxiety to put the French Emperor in the wrong by quitting Rome and parading himself as a victim or martyr in the eyes of Europe. Matters have come to such an extremity that in the Faubourg St. Germain and other hotbeds of antiimperial conspiracy, there is a threat of refusal to pay Peter's pence, unless the Pope takes some violent course to mark his antagonism, and bring discredit on Napoleon III. Antonelli cannot consent to become a houseless wanderer, and the rest of the cardinals prefer jogging in their state coaches along the Corso, to a career of adventure for political or sentimental objects. During the present Pontificate there will probably be no change either of policy or anti-Italian feeling in the Roman Court, and a French garrison must continue to uphold what the country cannot tolerate. What is to happen at a conclave is involved in uncertainty, but dependency on foreign bayonets is not what constitutes the *beau ideal* of Popedom as a temporal sovereignty.

Matticucci, Senator of the Upper House at Turin, writes to *Le Nord* deprecating Rome as the capital for Italy on a variety of grounds—malaria, the unnatural character, of the population composed of valets, canobites, artists, and casual citizens, forming a community quite unsuited for the seat of Legislature. He says the time is not yet come for selecting a central locality such as Washington affords to the American Union, and that North Italy must still continue to protect the rest of the Peninsula. Edmond About's new work, "Rome Cotemporaine," is selling here prodigiously, and forms a fitting sequel to his political pamphlet on the same topic: the points touched on in his present performance are social, and the treatment discursive, but the style as pungent and witty as ever.

The *Constitutionnel* appears to have irritated its clerical contemporaries beyond measure by its simple observation on the news of French soldiers killed in China, for whose souls no dirge is ordered by bishops, their prayers being all monopolised by those who fought against Italy; yet the cause in which the French fell at the extremity of Asia was the eventual introduction of Christianity into a vast empire, and was no paltry squabble about a worldly establishment for priests; but then these soldiers were only plebeians, and not of the "pure blood" of the noble faubourg, or high-born squireens, from Brittany; and the flag they fought under was only that of France.

Terrible and Fatal Colliery Explosion.—Bristol, Wednesday Evening.—We received here to-night, from a private source, intelligence of a terrible explosion, attended by an awful sacrifice of human life, having occurred at the Duffryn Deep Pit Colliery, South Wales. The Duffryn is one of the steam coal collieries of Messrs Powell and Sons, and, being necessarily fiery in its character, it is worked with safety lanterns. The cause of the catastrophe, therefore (although no details have yet come to hand), is supposed by those conversant with the works to have been recklessness on the part of some of the miners. When our informant left the neighbourhood as many as thirteen dead bodies had been got out, but it was feared that more than twice that number must have perished. The Deep Duffryn Pit is located in the neighbourhood of [illegible] and it is understood that the [illegible] maged.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following is a communication from Paris, dated Nov. 7:—

There is no telegraphic news from Southern Italy. A dispatch from Genoa states what we already knew, that the Piedmontese are at Mola, and adds that Admiral Persano's squadron intends attacking Gaeta. Nothing new as to the attitude of the French fleet.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives interesting particulars of the Austrian forces in Venetia. The garrison of Mantua consists of two battalions of the Dom Miguel Regiment, two battalions of the Hess Regiment, two battalions of the Prohaska, and one of the Baden Regiments, one battalion of Jagers, one squadron of Hussars, and 600 artillerymen. Only a small force of 600 men are distributed on the right bank of the Po, between Ostiglia and Revere. The total number of troops in Venetia is about 135,000 men—viz., 35 regiments of infantry, each 3,000 strong, and 19 battalions of Jagers, each 900 strong. This gives us a force of 122,000 for infantry alone. The cavalry is in proportion with the infantry, and the artillery consists of 30 batteries (180 guns), of which six batteries (36 guns) are rifled. In addition, the 5th corps was daily expected. The largest garrisons are at Venice and Verona.

It is now generally admitted in all well-informed quarters that the intense jubilation of the French press at what they described as the failure of the Warsaw interview was decidedly premature. The main object the three Sovereigns had in view was to form a defensive alliance against the encroachments of France, and despite the lies of the France official prints, and the sneers of the *Times*, it is affirmed in well-informed quarters that the Three Powers have arrived at a complete and satisfactory arrangement on the subject. The interview was not designed as a menace against Italy, but as a precaution against French aggression, and it is not surprising that the French organs should have been instructed to cast ridicule upon it. The *Nord* itself, which its connection with the French Foreign Office had led to assert that the three Sovereigns had separated without arriving at any result has received a severe reprimand from St Petersburg, and it is to-day compelled to retract. "We should not be in such a hurry," it says, "to exaggerate the want of success of this interview."

The state of isolation to which France is reduced by the Warsaw Conference is the real cause of the attempts now making to galvanise into life the corpse of the Anglo-French alliance of the last few years—the unhealthy offspring of Lord Palmerston's illicit intrigue with the Imperial Cabinet—and it is with great regret that I have to inform you that in the opinion of well-informed people here, the attempt is likely to be, for a time, successful.—Barely six months have elapsed since Lord John Russell pronounced, to the intense satisfaction of the country, the cessation of the partnership with France, from which, ever since the Crimean war, the country had so severely suffered, and proclaimed that henceforth England must not confine her alliances to that with the Emperor Napoleon. This declaration produced an immense sensation throughout the Continent. All those Powers which have reason to dread the course of French encroachment eagerly welcomed a change in the policy of England, which would assure them of her moral support at least against the aggression of their formidable enemy. And up to the middle of September nothing occurred to indicate that the British Cabinet had changed its mind. It was under the impression created by Lord John Russell's dispatch of the 31st August that the Warsaw interview was projected, and that Russia withdrew her Ambassador from Turin. Now, however, a complete change has taken place. Lord John is again hand and glove with the French Government, and in his last dispatch is indiscreet enough to condemn a policy which for six months he had not ceased to recommend. You may conceive the irritation which this double dealing has created in Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the dismay it has produced in Switzerland and Belgium. The Emperor of the French has not lost the opportunity to bring about a *rapprochement*, and until the next war or the next annexation once more reveals the real intentions of Louis Napoleon, you must be prepared to hear the members of her Majesty's Government proclaiming the disinterestedness, prudence, love of liberty and of justice, of a potentate who, after annexing Nice and Savoy, is at this moment actively engaged in getting up an annexationist movement in Belgium on the Rhine, and actually negociating with Victor Emmanuel the transfer to himself of a portion of the Ligurian coast and the Island of Sardinia, as the price of his forbearance in allowing the formation of an Italian kingdom. It is not often that I find an opportunity of favourably noticing anything that appears in the Legitimist papers. They generally do all they can to forfeit the respect due to the followers of a fallen cause by their bigotry, by their unfairness, and their obstinate perversion of facts. But no impartial mind can refuse assent to the comments which appear in to-day's *Union* on Lord John Russell's last dispatch:—

"The document (says the *Union*) is the promulgation of the theory of force, and in that order of ideas it is impossible for any State, for Europe itself, to consider its existence as safe. It was a great deal to behold established governments remaining dumb and passive in presence of revolution which openly attacks them as the avowed enemies of their peoples. It fills the measure to find the Minister of a great country laying down the doctrine that one Sovereign is entitled to resort to revolution to overthrow an ally. Lord John, is in fact, acting like the drunken Irish sailor at New York, who bawled into the ears of the Prince of Wales, 'The day of kings is past.' Will Europe submit to this new code of international law?"

The Pope is actually attempting to reorganise an army. This time, one of the conditions laid down by Lamoriciere, *dit-on*, is that "no Irish need apply."

GARIBALDI'S ARMY.

(FROM THE TIMES' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Caserta, Nov. 1.—Yesterday there was a thronging and hastening of amateurs and idlers towards Santa Maria and San Angelo. It was owing to an impression that the bombardment of Capua would begin. Why just the 31st of October was fixed for the event is, of course, difficult to explain, but once the idea started it was not difficult to find believers in it. The general impatience that it should take place had engendered such a credulity on this point that any wag might send crowds to the front. While the tendency of sightseers was towards the North, Garibaldi and his Staff went down to Naples to assist at the distribution and consecration of their colours to the Hungarian Legion and to the Hungarian Hussars.

These troops, belonging to the Brigade Eber, had received orders the day before to go down to Naples, where the ceremony was to take place, on the Largo del Palazzo, the open space in front of the Royal palace. It was just the site calculated to set off such a ceremony, with the façade of the Royal palace on one side, the two large buildings of the Foresteria on the right and left, and the church of St. Francisco di Paola, with its cupola and arcades, opposite to it. The preparations for the reception of the King had rather encroached on the space, covering, as they did, the part towards the church with a skeleton triumphal arch and transparencies in all stages of preparation; but sufficient still remained not to mar the general effect.

An altar was improvised close to the triumphal arch, and this altar formed the centre of the ceremony. To the right of it was drawn up the Legion, and to the left the Hussars, while the opposite side was occupied by a battalion of the National Guard, which had been invited to assist at the ceremony. Two companies of the Bersaglieri of the Brigade Eber formed a double line from the Foresteria to the centre of the square.

The daughter of General Garibaldi and the Marchesa Pallavicini, the wife of the Pro-Dictator, were chosen as the *madrine* or godmothers. The first, not being present, was represented by her father. All being ready, Garibaldi, who came down from Caserta, and was at his old quarters in the Palazzo Angri, was informed of the circumstance, and he drove down in an open carriage. The mass, which it is usual to read on such occasions, was over when he arrived, and the ceremony of consecration was proceeded to forthwith. Padre Giovanni, a Franciscan monk, who had accompanied Garibaldi's expedition almost from its landing at Marsala, performed the ceremony. The colours were brought up by the officers, and consecrated in the usual manner. After this the ribbons were tied on, and the nails provided with the names of the persons concerned hammered in. This being done the colours were brought back to Garibaldi, who, taking one in each hand, addressed the following words to the officers:—

"I am proud to place into your hands and confide to your valour these two flags, the fraternal colours of which are so well known on the battlefield of Italian independence. They will be a new bond between the two sister nations. Evviva l'Italia! Evviva l'Ungheria!"

A general shout was the answer to these words, after which Garibaldi retired to the Foresteria.

The Hungarian troops then formed a square, and the formula of the oath was read by Colonel Moggorody:—

"I swear before God the all-powerful fidelity to Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and obedience to my superiors. I swear not to abandon my colours, and to defend them to the last drop of blood in the fight for Italian independence, until circumstances will permit us to return into our own country. I swear obedience to the national committee and the chiefs chosen by it. So may God help me."

Shouts of "Evviva l'Italia e l'Ungheria" followed, after which General Turr addressed the officers and soldiers, saying:—

"Warriors,—I need not recommend you to defend your colours, for I saw on the 1st of October a handful of you not only defend them, but beat an enemy far superior in numbers. The commander of the infantry belonged to the famous 3rd battalion of our war of independence. Follow him, and I am sure you will never deviate from the path of honour."

Then addressing the Hussars:—

"And what shall I say to you, Hussars? From the day you were mounted you have not missed an opportunity to increase the immortal name of the Hungarian Hussars. Our oppressed country looks to you and expects much from you. As for me, I am sure that when we are once on the frontiers you will come down like a hurricane on the enemy who oppresses us."

Garibaldi in the meantime had come out on the balcony of the Foresteria, where the sight of him, as usual, excited hurrahs and demands for a few words. Having acknowledged the enthusiastic reception, he addressed the people, saying:—

"This, is a memorable day for you, for it cements the alliance of two peoples and establishes the fraternity of the people. To-day you have destroyed that principle of egotism which has kept the nations separated, and thus has facilitated the servitude of all. The people with whom you have fraternised to-day have the same enemies who threaten you. Your cause is theirs, and theirs is yours.

"But before fighting against this enemy outside, you have internal enemies to beat down, and I will tell you that the chief of them is the Pope. If I have acquired any merit with you, I have acquired that of telling you the truth frankly and without a veil. In using this privilege I tell you that your chief enemy is the Pope.

"I am a Christian as you are; yes, I am of that religion which has broken the bonds of slavery and has proclaimed the freedom of men; the Pope, who oppresses his subjects and is an enemy of Italian independence, is no Christian; he denies the very principle of Christianity—he is the Antichrist.

"This truth you must spread among all those who are near to you, for it is only when all Italians shall be thoroughly convinced of this truth that Italy will be really free and united."

Garibaldi had several times to interrupt his speech on account of the applause which his words elicited from the multitude below.

After a breakfast which had been prepared in the *salle* of the Foresteria, Garibaldi went to see Colonel Dungoo, an Hungarian, wounded on the 1st, whose leg had been amputated in the morning. Before returning to Caserta he went likewise to see Bixio, who is laid up with his broken leg at the Palazzo Angri.

Nov. 2.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 p.m., our batteries opened on Capua; this morning at dawn the commander of the fortress sent out to say that he was ready to treat. The negociations began at 10 a.m. at Santa Maria, and in the evening the capitulation was signed. Thus, the bugbear which has so long excited Neapolitan imaginations has at last disappeared. I have often repeated that Capua itself is nothing, and that it was only important as part of the line of defence of a large army. This army once thrown back, and the line of defence broken through, it could not hold out for a day.

When the approach of the Piedmontese from the north, and Garibaldi's expedition across the Volturno, made the main body of the Neapolitans withdraw behind the Garigliano, the preparations to reduce Capua began. Capua lies in one of the numerous sudden bends which the river Volturno makes in its course towards the sea. The whole town is built on the left or south bank of the river, and resembles in shape an ivy leaf, two sides of which are defended by the Volturno, while only the third, between the two river bends, opens out towards St. Tamaro, Santa Maria, and St. Angelo. It was against this side that the attack was directed. On the opposite side of the river a single battalion, with two field guns, was detached from the Piedmontese force at Sessa, to prevent any issue on the high road from Capua to Gaeta.

The line of attack was divided between our forces and the Piedmontese who came under Sonnaz and landed at Naples. These latter consist of two brigades, both of them weak, and one of them, the Brigata Re, with two battalions at Naples. These two brigades, in all about 4,000, took the left attack, from St. Tamaro and La Foresta to Santa Maria. The Cosenz Division remained in its position at Santa Maria, and was employed in the attacks on the centre; while Medici's Division, which had relieved the Piedmontese at St. Angelo, had the right attack. General della Rocca was sent from the Piedmontese head-quarters to direct the whole attack, and took up his quarters in the centre at Santa Maria. Each side constructed its own batteries, and manned them too, but as we were rather short of artillery officers, some were lent to us for the bombardment by the Piedmontese. All to the south of Capua stretches out the plain of the Campania, so it was in vain to seek for dominating positions; indeed, it is the position of Capua which commands everything around it within cannon shot. But if this was rather a disadvantage it was more than compensated by the circumstance that, except in the immediate vicinity of Capua, where the trees had been cleared away, the whole country behind is covered with olive and other woods, which serve for training the vines upon them. This gave great facilities in the construction of the batteries, the existence and position of which could be hidden up to the last moment. The points against which the batteries were erected were, on the Piedmontese side, the south-westerly angle, which lies close to the river, in the direction of La Foresta; from Santa Maria the bastion of St. Salvatore, which protects the entrance of the railway and of all the southern roads from Aversa and Santa Maria into Capua; and on the right the bastion of Santa Maddalena, which looks in the direction of St. Angelo.

To reduce the first the Piedmontese erected two batteries, one of three rifled 12-pounders and two 10-inch mortars at a distance of about 1,600 metres from the St. Tamaro side, and another of seven rifled guns to the left in the direction of La Foresta. Against St. Salvatore a battery of three rifled guns and three mortars was erected to the right of the Santa Maria road, and a battery of two mortars to the right rear of this battery. Against Santa Maddalena, finally, there was a battery of six rifled guns to take it in its left flank, and another of two 32-pounders to take it in front.

All these batteries had been prepared, without a shot being fired from any of them until all were ready yesterday afternoon. Thus the position of them remained unknown to the fortress up to the last moment. Partly to conceal the position of these batteries in case of a *reconnoissance* in force on the part of the enemy, partly to protect them against a *coup de main*! the outposts were gradually pushed forward until those on the right were at the edge of the glacis, at not more than 400 or 500 yards from the ramparts. Little parapets were thrown up to protect them. One must allow that the Neapolitans tried their best to break through this circle, which shut them in more and more, and scarcely a day passed without some demonstration or attack being undertaken against our outposts—above all, against those of Medici towards St. Angelo. In spite of the assistance which these attacks derived from the vicinity of the fortress, they were invariably repulsed, but often only with serious loss.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 p.m., the signal for the opening of fire was given at last, and our batteries went merrily at it. But neither did the fortress remain idle, and for the first hour a perfect shower of missiles was sent in the direction of the batteries which, however, caused but very small damage. The aim could be but imperfect, for the trees prevented a good view, and all was but guess-work. It was the same on our side, only the bastions were larger objects, and therefore more easily hit. During the bombardment Victor Emmanuel arrived at St. Angelo, and went up to the heights to have a view of the proceedings. But he very soon returned towards Sessa. Towards nightfall the fire became slack on both sides, and with the exception of now and then a shell which you could see traversing the air, all was still. The outposts reported, however, to have heard great noise and confusion in the town, which increased every time a shell fell.

The plan was not to bombard indefinitely, but to recommence a few hours next morning, and then assault the place. And the dispositions were taken to effect this, all the troops receiving orders to be ready to march. But all these preparations became useless, for at dawn the message came from General du Cornet, the Swiss commander of the fortress, that he was ready to capitulate. The negociations, which were carried on with Della Rocca at Santa Maria, lasted several hours. I have not yet heard the exact tenour of the capitulation, but the garrison will be prisoners of war, and already the order has been sent to Naples to prepare the barracks of the Granito for them. Their number is supposed to be about 6,000. The Cosenz Division is to occupy Capua. It was to have taken possession of the place this evening, but it was deferred till to-morrow morning.

November 3.—It seems that the garrison of Capua is much larger than we anticipated. They turn out to be between 9,000 and 10,000 men, among them a number of the gendarmerie, who had taken refuge there as in a safe place. How the Neapolitans could leave so large a force as a kind of forlorn hope seems incredible, unless we suppose that their retreat was so hasty when they saw us crossing the Volturno that all the troops on the Volturno line, from Cajazzo downwards, made their way into Capua as the nearest place of retreat. 9,000 or 10,000 men make a large hole in an army, and if any one could have supposed that Capua harboured so large a force, it would have invested the place with far greater interest than it otherwise possessed.

The general impression is that the King will not wait for the fall of Gaeta, but go to Naples before. In spite of the occupation during the voting of a large district by the Neapolitans, the result has been such as to leave no doubt about the wishes of the population, and now nothing remains but formalities to fulfil, and the sooner these are fulfilled the better it will be.

People who are in communication with Gaeta maintain that the King would have left long ago had it not been for the exertions of the Spanish Minister, who kept him up to the mark.

Yesterday afternoon, Garibaldi went to town to assist at the burial of Gambardilla, the lazzaroni chief. This man, belonging to the population of fishermen, had acquired an uncontrolled influence over his caste, and invariably exerted it in the interest of freedom. He suffered accordingly; he remained for more than a year in prison, and received over 150 blows. It was due to his influence that the rabble of Naples has been kept in order, without any regular force, under most difficult circumstances, and Garibaldi, appreciating this, treated him as a friend.

Gambardilla was going towards his house this morning and was stabbed from behind. The knife entered near the left shoulder-blade, and came out at the chest. He lived half an hour. The assassin ran away, and has not been found yet, but there is an ex-gendarme suspected, who has been looked after, but who has disappeared, together with his family. Thousands of people were attracted by the funeral.

To-morrow the distribution of the medals takes place to those who landed at Marsala. The ceremony will be held on the Largo del Palazzo, at Naples, and of course Garibaldi will assist. The number of those remaining is very little more than 500, or about half.

ROME.

A letter from Rome, of the 31st ult., in the *Patrie*, says:—

General de Lamoriciere has presented to his Holiness the report which he had been some time preparing. This document, although kept within moderate bounds, not only embraces all that the general has done since his arrival in the Papal States, but gives the information which he has collected relative to the different branches of the administration. This latter part has been treated with great reserve, and has only been touched on as circumstances required. The general has not concealed the truth from the Pope; and he has energetically described the cowardice of some and the treason of others. A part of the Swiss have not been spared, and the general has on every point expressed himself with military frankness. After having heard this report, his Holiness warmly thanked the general for his services and devotedness, and proposed to him to contribute still further to the reorganisation of an army. "Impossible," replied the general; "money, soldiers, and all elements are wanting;" and what is more, he is said to have added, "the Ministers of your Holiness, those who ought to impart an impulse, are not in accord." Pius IX. asked the general if he at least knew what was the best conduct for him to pursue at present. The other replied that the army which his holiness now possessed was a [illegible] charge for the Pontifical treasury. Out of the four or five thousand veterans which the Minister of War had at his disposal, scarcely one thousand were fit for active service. It would be better to get rid of such troops, and form one or two regiments of young and brave soldiers, who would serve as a guard to the Pope. His Holiness was of the same opinion, and immediately ordered the disbandment of those troops and the formation of two new regiments, composed, as far as could be done, of French and Belgians. The latter are at the present time about one hundred in number, and Colonel de Becdelievre has, it is said, left to endeavour to procure some more. Hopes are entertained that several of the soldiers who fought at Castelfidardo will resume service in the new Papal army. Two days ago notice was given to the veterans of Rome that they were to be disbanded. On the following day they presented themselves to Cardinal Antonelli, and earnestly requested to be continued in the service. The cardinal replied that their application was useless, as reasons of paramount weight compelled his Holiness to dismiss them. Seven Swiss soldiers, remnants of the battle of Castelfidardo, have arrived in this city; they were coolly received, and their offers of service refused. Their comrades of the Swiss Guard clubbed together to furnish them with the means of returning to their own country. The Palatin Guard, composed for the most part of the citizens of Rome, will not be disbanded. The Franco-Belgian Guard, if it be organised, will take rank immediately after it. General de Lamoriciere in his report, and in his interviews with the Pope, gave a striking contradiction to the Ultramontane writers and journals, by openly blaming the Pontifical Administration. "I gave you full powers," replied the Pope, "to make what reforms you please." "God forbid," replied the general; "I have enemies enough already, and I do not wish to create more." General de Goyon returned yesterday to Rome from Civita Castellana, where the first part of his tour of inspection terminated for the towns occupied by the French troops. Hopes are entertained that the festival of All Saints will attract strangers here, but up to the present time the hotels are empty, and business altogether dull.

NAPLES.

The *Gaeta Gazette* has published the following note, dated the 19th ult., from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the representatives of Foreign Powers accredited to his Sicilian Majesty:—

"Count Persano, Vice-Admiral of the Navy of the King of Sardinia, has publicly accepted the command of the vessels of the Royal navy of the Two Sicilies, which the revolutionary Government of Naples has placed at his disposal. The vessels of war in revolt against the legitimate authority of his Majesty have been sent by Garibaldi to the port of Genoa, where they have been supplied with provisions, and taken on board fresh crews. Not content with that, the officer holding the highest rank in the Sardinian navy, Vice-Admiral Persano, has hoisted his flag on board the screw frigate La Borbone, belonging to the King of the Two Sicilies. In thus taking possession of the Neapolitan fleet, the Sardinian Government has followed a course without parallel in historical precedents. Without any declaration of war, without conquest, while still maintaining the ordinary official relations, one country takes advantage of the internal embarrassments of the other, and by accepting the offers of the revolution a sovereign becomes the master of the fleet of a friendly sovereign. The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs would think it an insult to the high intelligence of your excellency to add any comment to this simple statement of facts. But in order to accomplish his most imperious duties, and by express order of his Sovereign, he is bound to protest against this monstrous act and against the consequences which may result therefrom, by requesting your excellency to bring this note under the cognisance of your Government.

"Casella."

AUSTRIA.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* of Vienna states that the advanced posts on the Venetian frontier frequently exchange shots with those of Piedmont, but at such a distance that no mischief can result from them. At Goito there was lately a quarrel between the Bersaglieri and the Austrian infantry, but it came to nothing.

A Trieste letter of the 1st says:—

"A battalion of infantry was called out yesterday, after the arrival of the steamer from Alexandria; also a battery of horse artillery, and this column started at two in the afternoon, on the Fiume and Istria road. This movement gave rise to many conjectures, the most probable of which was thought to be that the steamer had seen some suspicious vessels near the coast. Apprehensions are entertained of an attack from the Garibaldians."

A Vienna letter has the following:—

"The act of accusation against M. Rechter, the director of the Institution of Credit, who was compromised in the Eynatten embezzlement, has just been published. The charges are much less important than was supposed. After an investigation extending over eight months, during which a host of witnesses were examined, comprising civil and military authorities, ministers, generals, and manufacturers, nothing can be brought against M. Rechter, but the fact that the cotton yarn supplied to the Government was not so thick by one thread as it ought to have been, and that he gave Eynatten about 25,000 florins to overlook this departure from the terms of the contract."

Several of the gentlemen recently nominated by the Austrian Government chiefs of comitats in Hungary have declined to accept the office. Among them are Counts Andrasy, Lonyay, and Tisza, and they have published the following declaration on the subject, dated Pesth, Nov. 2:—

"In our opinion our country has entered on an epoch at which it is the duty of every patriot to take the place in which he entertains the conviction that he may be the most useful to his country. After careful reflection the undersigned are persuaded that if the confidence of the country should consider us worthy of it, we could only fulfil this patriotic duty by raising our voices in the Second Chamber for the defence of the legitimate rights of the country and the consolidation of its future prosperity. This is one of the motives which cause us not to accept the dignity of Obergespann, to which we have been nominated. We feel, besides, that nothing is more important at this remarkable epoch than, by the restoration of the comitats, to bring about the early re-establishment of self-government in Hungary, which is the basis and the bulwark of our ancient constitution."

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—

"It is not true, as stated by certain French and German journals, that circulars from the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg on the Warsaw interview have been issued. It would be, in fact, difficult for these Cabinets to communicate anything precise respecting it. The three Sovereigns had, as is known, only one formal meeting, which took place on the 25th ultimo, and on the evening preceding it the telegraph gave the Emperor of Russia disquieting news respecting the health of the Empress Dowager, his mother; he consequently, at the conference, was labouring under great anxiety, and in the course of it his disquietude was increased by the receipt of another still more alarming dispatch. His Majesty, however, had sufficient firmness to say nothing during the two hours the conference lasted; but when it was over he communicated to his august guests the news he had received, and announced that he should be obliged to leave for St. Petersburg the next day. Perhaps in what is too generally called the non-success of the Warsaw meeting, there is exaggeration. If to that meeting there be ascribed an object which it had not, and which it in nowise proposed to itself, the definition is just; but if it be admitted, as is right, that the interview only had, and was only destined to have, a pacific character—was restricted to existing questions, and did not deal with eventualities which may arise—it must be admitted that the word non-success cannot properly be applied to the interview, which was simply interrupted."

THE CZAR IN WARSAW.

The following is a letter addressed to the *Posen Gazette*, on the late interview at Warsaw. Though the letter bears an old date, yet the opinion of the *Posen Gazette* has great value, in so far as it represents faithfully the feelings of the Poles:—

Warsaw, Oct. 23.—Warsaw receives its august guests, German and Russian, with much reserve; which, for a people whose curiosity is proverbial, is, to say the least of it, extraordinary. It looks as if all the inhabitants, old and young, impassive and enthusiastic women and children, had all this time before their eyes the image of their murdered fatherland, and in truth the presence and the meetings of the three Sovereigns whose ancestors insidiously consummated the fall of Poland, were well calculated to revive painful recollections. All the Polish families have delayed their return to the capital for the winter season; and with the exception of a few families connected with Russia by ties of interest, scarcely a Polish noble was to be seen.

At Prince Gortschakoff's ball the society was composed solely of Russians, Germans, and here and there an ex-Pole, who has sold himself, body and soul. In the streets and near the station there were a good many Jews and people of the lower orders, whose enthusiasm was excited by the police; but in this mob not a single decent person was visible.

There was a great crowd at the laying of the first stone of the bridge of Praza, but it was a silent one. This was construed by the prefect of police or the Governor-General into immense enthusiasm, and the news that the Sovereigns had a most enthusiastic reception was immediately telegraphed to all the European papers. I should add that private persons are not allowed to use the telegraph for the transmission of political news, and even the most private correspondence passes under the eye of a special censorship.

At the theatre, on the occasion of the first representation honoured by the presence of the august guests, the young men of the town hired before-hand every place they could get, and not one came, so that the whole theatre was empty, and the Sovereigns had the play to themselves. It is said that the German princes maliciously asked the Czar the reason of this, that a severe inquiry had been begun, and that those who are found guilty will probably go to Siberia to pray that Providence may favour the Germans. The police has ordered, as usual, with most serious threats, an illumination in the town. The minimum required was two candles for every window, but the mob broke every window where this minimum was exceeded.

Every night satirical proclamations are posted on the walls at the street corners, and the police tear them down every morning. The triumphal arch erected near the station was burnt, it is supposed, by the people, who also threw vitriol on the dresses of the few ladies who went to the theatre when the Sovereigns were there.

HUNGARY.

A correspondent, writing from Vienna, November 4th, says:—

While public opinion throughout all the provinces of the Austrian monarchy daily condemns with increasing energy the dispositions of the Concordat of 1855 concluded with the Court of Rome, which accords great power to the episcopate and the high dignitaries of the Catholic Church, precisely the contrary is remarked in Hungary, where, however, those same dispositions are vigorously carried into execution, as in Austria and the other great territorial divisions of the empire. This difference, or rather palpable contradiction, arises chiefly from the circumstance that in Hungary the Catholic clergy and their fervent admirers, who exercise a great influence over the people, not only in the cities but in the rural districts, place themselves at the head of the national movement, which they encourage and direct in a spirit of patriotic independence and liberty.

The most powerful person at present in the kingdom is, without contradiction, Archbishop Cardinal Scitousky, Catholic Primate of Hungary. It was he who, according to the statement of the Emperor himself, conquered the Government by overturning the whole system of administrative centralisation which had been established in the capital of the Austrian empire ever since 1848. It was at the instance of the same cardinal archbishop that a committee of 140, the principal personages in Hungary, whom he designated to the Emperor, is about soon to meet at Gran, for the purpose of deliberating on the constitutional regime to be introduced into the kingdom in accordance with the diploma of the 20th Oct., and particularly on the new mode of proceeding by the comitats in the election of members for the two Chambers. Public opinion pronounces warmly in favour of the introduction of the electoral regime which introduced the popular vote in the year 1848.

The news received in Vienna during the last eight days from Pesth, and some other Hungarian cities, causes such anxiety respecting the preservation of public tranquillity, that General de Benedek, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Venetia, has been compelled still to continue at the head of the troops in Hungary in order to prevent the evils of a popular insurrection which may possibly break out soon. It is certain that a great agitation prevails in Hungary, and that Liberal opinion every day declares more strongly against the dispositions of the Imperial diploma, which gives to the Supreme Council of State, holding its sittings periodically in Vienna, the voting of the imposts and that of the military recruiting in Hungary for the Austrian army. Previous to the insurrection of 1848 the Hungarian Legislative Chambers voted the charges and imposts demanded by the Imperial Government, and there existed no conscription by drawing lots, as the Hungarian contingents were made up by a certain number of men who entered voluntarily, as in England, in each comitat of the country; and these soldiers were afterwards formed into national regiments, principally of cavalry, without being mixed or incorporated with the German regiments of Austria. Everything makes it clear that Hungary will not yield on these two capital constitutional points of internal administration, and the Government will find itself forced to give way to public opinion by modifying the essential dispositions of the Imperial diploma of the 20th October relative to the legislative vote on public imposts and military recruiting in the kingdom of Hungary.

SWEDEN.

The partial change of the Ministry which has been expected for some time was announced on the 3rd inst., almost immediately after the close of the session of the Diet. Count Henning Hamilton, formerly governor to the King when his Majesty was Crown Prince, afterwards, until 1858, President of the Nobles and Knightly Orders, and respectively of all four States of the kingdom, in 1858-59 Minister without portfolio, and since then Minister of Public Worship, has been released from his office at his own request on account of indisposition, but will go to Copenhagen as Swedish Minister. Councillor of Justice Thyselius will succeed to the post of Minister of Public Worship, and on his part will be succeeded by State Councillor Almquist, who vacates the post of Minister of the Interior, which will be filled by Consultative State Councillor Lagerstrale. The Postmaster-General Bredburg succeeds M. Lagerstrale. No mention is now made of the expected retirement of the Finance Minister, M. Gripenstedt.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES OF INDIA.

NO. II.—EARL CANNING.

Few men have been more prominently before the public than Lord Canning, and few have been so persistently misunderstood. When he quitted England he was considered a pains-taking, somewhat feeble official, fairly accomplished, and likely to prove before all things a "safe" Governor-General. He is now, after five years of strife, sometimes unsuccessful, believed to be a statesman, the calmest, firmest, most sagacious of Pro-consuls. In India he was received as a Governor-General likely to advance progress, to reduce expenditure, to foster education, to promote civilisation, and, generally, after a hesitating fashion, to follow in the path of Lord William Bentinck. He is now regarded as a kind of evil imbecile, without power or purpose, shortsighted and obstinate, hostile to Europeans, and the slave of an official and detested faction.

It is difficult to say which of these four estimates of his character is least in accordance with the fact. The key to that character, simple enough in itself, though inconsistent in its action, is to be found in an apparent truism. Lord Canning is what he is because he is his father's son. We do not mean that he owes his position to his birth and name. Of course, official doors opened to the son of a Premier, and of a man who with all his faults was loved by many party chiefs, sooner than to the son of a clever barrister or physician. It is known, also, that the relationship determined his selection as Lord Dalhousie's successor, and the consequent support accorded him in Parliament by the present Dictator. But Lord Canning would have received this aid had he been a totally different character, and it is not in this sense that we speak of the influence of his descent on his career. From his earliest boyhood the notion that he, as son of a statesman, ought himself to be fit for statesmanship has been present to Lord Canning. The enterprise was not so easy as many Radicals may be inclined to assume. With some powerful party connections he was not of the class to which power descends by inheritance, nor had he the advantages which in England so frequently lead to office. He was not of historic descent, like one or two recent Under-Secretaries, nor did he own a city like Sir John Ramsden, nor had he Sunderland-house at his back, like the Duke of Argyll. His position gave him a chance of a fair start, but very little more. Moreover, he had some personal disqualifications. As he inherits his father's handsome face and port, impaired by a writhing lip almost painful to the observer, so he inherits his father's mind, impaired by the absence of some of its finest qualities. There is the same love of intrigue, the same keen appreciation of scholarship, the same habit of taking views so expansive as to be almost without practical weight. Canning would have delighted in the order annihilating property in Oude. Lord Canning would have been the very man to redress the balance of Europe by recognising a dozen half-caste republics in America. But Lord Canning lacks, unfortunately for India, the original qualities of his father's mind. There is a total absence of imagination in his intellect, and with it of the qualities it produces—farsightedness, sympathy, and readiness of resource. There is also a lack of some innate qualities—firmness, magnanimity, and independence of opinion. These latter, however, were to be supplied. Lord Canning, living among politicians, discerned, with the strange receptiveness of which we may have hereafter to speak, precisely where his own unfitness lay. A statesman to be safe must be unprejudiced, and some strong convictions were laid aside. A statesman must be indifferent to immediate pressure, and a mind morbid in its sensitiveness was trained to disregard opinion, calumny, and praise. A statesman must be superior to personal feeling, and Lord Canning, too brave not to have a bit of the gladiator in his composition, trained himself to magnanimity. Statesmen in England must work, and one of the most indolent of mankind became indefatigable in the examination of detail. The process had been continued for years, and Lord Canning landed in India a statesman, made as it were to order, by a course of self-discipline almost without a parallel in intellectual history. Unfortunately, imagination and the faculties which spring of it, foresight and creative power, cannot be acquired by any effort, however long continued.

From the day of his arrival in India Lord Canning's career has been a contest between the natural and the acquired qualities of his mind, the acquired qualities winning the game whenever the stake has been large enough to bring the whole power of his training into play. Usually vacillating in trifles, and whenever speedy decision is required, he has on great questions shown a resolution which amounts to obstinacy. Whether sparing the 19th, or providing for the events at Benares, or settling the personal disputes of a station, Lord Canning was in little matters always vacillating and feeble. But no man has seen him swerve from the immutable resolve to hold the scales between Native and European. His foreign policy, which requires no haste, is the admiration of his bitterest opponents for its firmness and dignity. Similarly, in a freak of pettishness, he suppressed the *Hurkaru* for publishing a sneering pasquinade. Yet he resisted all advice to place the press under permanent restrictions. He tried to dismiss the author of the Red Pamphlet for his bitter but clever diatribe. Yet he has repeatedly raised his personal enemies to high posts under his Government—posts, too, in which their power to annoy himself was indefinitely increased. It is this perpetual conflict between his real and acquired nature which has produced his extreme unpopularity. Men judge ordinarily by the little acts of which they can see all the bearings and meaning. European and Native alike find Lord Canning small, pettish, and vacillating in all minor affairs, and cannot comprehend that on great questions the Governor-General acts on a different set of principles from those which regulate his daily life. They expect him to be always breaking down. This misapprehension affects in a peculiar degree the European question. There is no doubt whatever that the Governor-General utterly dislikes the colonists. Cool, accomplished, and indifferent, the polished peer simply detests the turbulent, energetic race who are always screaming about rights, or appealing to Parliament, or demanding new precautions, or criticising financial orders, or, in short, making the hubbub pushing Anglo-Saxons always do make. Fifty snappish orders, proclamations, replies, speeches, and snubs can be quoted against the Governor-General. Yet it is no matter for doubt that Lord Canning accepted the "Norman and Saxon law;" that he struck the "Black" clause out of the Penal Code; that he has armed all Englishmen as volunteers; that he stood alone with Mr. Wilson in protecting the planters; that he has not the slightest intention of allowing the civilians to drive out European farmers by a jacquerie. It is the small outbreaks, not the apparent policy by which men judge—and, so judged, Lord Canning will never be tolerable to Anglo-Indians.

We have described a character which, if far from originally great, has acquired some of the qualities which constitute greatness. We have to dwell on the one defect which has made Lord Canning if not the most unsuccessful, at least the most unlucky of Governors-General. He is totally devoid of imagination, can neither foresee a danger, initiate a plan, nor sympathise with any feeling he does not himself experience. It is well known that he could not believe the English people would support Lord Palmerston's Chinese policy, and refused Sir J. Bowring adequate aid in consequence. When the mutinies broke out his solitary proposal was to substitute three regiments of Company's Europeans for six native corps (vide Blue Book, No. 1). Every successive *emeute* took him utterly by surprise. He thanked the Second as they planned to murder their officers; he thanked the Sixth an hour before they executed the massacre. He declared there was no danger at Dinapore; and utterly repudiated difficulty in Calcutta. In Dinapore the mutiny occurred. In Calcutta the presence of 40,000 armed Hindostanees was officially reported. He could not comprehend that at such a time Europeans were passionately indignant at the mere suggestion of disloyalty, so he ordered even military officers to swear that they had not helped to excite the mutiny. He could not sympathise with the sudden outburst of Puritan feeling, so he sneered at all purely Christian movements. He did not, we firmly believe, mean any insult in any one case. He never compelled the taking of the oath by Europeans, though he had ordered it himself. He never interfered with the missionaries, though he called them prejudiced. He simply could not understand them, and from that failure to understand became hated to a degree men in England cannot even comprehend. The same incapacity was at the bottom of the European mutiny. Lord Canning had no conceivable interest in insulting his own soldiery; yet he issued the order which drove the men frantic, turning them over from one service to another like cattle. Ten thousand men were thrown into mutiny for want of a few generous words, and this by a man whose pen is almost unmatchable. When the mischief was done he still could not comprehend the hunger for Europe which had seized the soldiery, and expected that the order proffering discharge would be rejected by all but a few ringleaders. Ten thousand men accepted it, and his only feeling was, "Est il possible?"

Exactly the same mental want produces the dilatoriness and feebleness of plan usually shown whenever Lord Canning is left to his own action. He has to resolve, but to resolve he must overcome his natural vacillation, and that takes weeks. Reinforcements were asked from England a month too late. The six acts were three months in concoction. The services of the Nepaulese were twice refused. The reinforcements for Lucknow were delayed till nothing but genius like that of Havelock could have saved the town. No single order ever reached Delhi from Calcutta till it fell. The right thing, when suggested by other men, was always done, but the effort to resolve made it usually too late. In cases where none but himself could act, Lord Canning never devised a plan. No attempt was made by him to reorganise the army. The new police was organised by other men. Delhi was taken by Sir J. Lawrence. No plan of re-organisation for the North-West was attempted by the Governor-General. The Volunteer system was copied from Europe. The act which saved the Indigo cultivation was drawn up by Mr. Wilson. The new taxes were his and Mr. Harington's. The new Code of Police Law was suggested by Major Rattray. The new Relief Law, the greatest of recent civil reforms, was suggested by the missionaries, digested by the Secretary to the Legislative Council, and made a working instrument by Mr. Currie. In short, throughout his reign, Lord Canning, the polished, highly-trained man of the world, has proved himself unable to foresee a difficulty or prepare a plan. With those two disqualifications, he is, when his natural temperament has no play, a fair Governor-General.—*Friend of India.*

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY.

[Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.]

NEW BARRISTERS.

At the sitting of the court the following gentlemen were called to the bar:—Robert Patrick O'Hara, Esq., B.A., Protestant, Caius College, Cambridge, only son of John O'Hara, late of Raheen, in the county Galway, Esq., deceased; Isaac Heazle, A.B., T.C.D., Protestant, eldest son of William Heazle, of Cork; the Hon. Henry Leeson, A.B., T.C.D., Protestant, third son of Joseph Earl of Miltown, of Russborough, county Wicklow; Robert Lyon Moore, A.B., T.C.D., Protestant, eldest son of William Moore, late of Molenan, county Derry, deceased; David Ross, Esq., Presbyterian, Belfast College, Queen's University, second son of the Rev. Richard Ross, late of Drumbrain, county Monaghan, deceased; Robert Daniel, Esq., A.B., T.C.D., Roman Catholic, third son of Patrick Daniel, Grafton-street, city of Dublin, merchant.

In the matter of the Trinity College Leasing Perpetuity Act.

Ex parte Loughrane and others.

Their Lordships were engaged nearly the entire day in hearing the above appeal. The case originally came before the Master of the Rolls upon a petition, on the part of the trustees of the Belfast Banking Company, praying that Mr. Jones Armstrong might be compelled to grant to them, for the benefit of the party entitled to the equity of redemption, a sub-perpetuity grant of certain lands in the county of Armagh, of which Trinity College are the landlords. The Master of the Rolls made an order, declaring the respondent, Mr. Jones, bound to make the grant in question, from which decision the present appeal was brought.

The case had not concluded when their Lordships rose.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

The Master of the Rolls sat at 11 o'clock, and proceeded with the hearing of causes in his lordship's list.

Kent v. Borrowes.

This was an appeal from an order made by the Master, who had thereby declared the respondent liable for the payment of a tithe rent charge claimed from him by the petitioner, the Rector of Tramore. It was contended that the order had been made on insufficient evidence, the certificate of the amount claimed, and other matters not having been included in the proofs brought forward, and that it was therefore invalid.

His lordship made "no rule" on the motion, at the same time allowing the proofs to be introduced into the evidence.

Counsel for the petitioner—Messrs. Jellett and Walker.

Counsel for the respondent—Messrs. A. Brewster, Q.C., and Keogh.

Tobin v. Redmond.

This was likewise an appeal from an order made by Master Brooke, by which the petitioner had been declared entitled to payment of £20 out of certain lands situate in the county Wexford. It appears the respondent became possessed of one of the leases. The claim to the annuity was founded on an arrangement, bearing date the year 1812, by which the lease had been surrendered by the party under whom the petitioner derived title, on consideration of an annuity. On the part of the respondent immunity from payment was claimed on the ground that he was the holder of but portion of the lease, and was ready to give up the lands to which claim had been laid. The arguments in the case, which involves technical and dry questions of law, have not yet concluded.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

[Before the Full Court.]

The Queen, at the prosecution of John Hubert Armstrong, v. Mary Hussy.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Dowse applied on behalf of the defendant for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The circumstances of the case were curious. The prisoner was committed at the petty sessions held at Clara, on the 17th October last, for stealing from the prosecutor several pots of newly-prepared jam, and a quantity of sugar. The property was found in her trunk in the house of the prosecutor, where she had been engaged as a servant. She was tried on the 23rd October before the barrister at Tullamore, when the jury disagreed, and a bail rule was made for her to enter into recognisance to abide a new trial. She was unable to procure bail at Tullamore, where she was a stranger, but she obtained bail in Dublin, which was tendered to the magistrates sitting at the Head Police-office. They refused to accept it, on the ground of not having jurisdiction unless in the presence of the prisoner, and, therefore, she asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order that she might appear before them. A very nice question as to the jurisdiction of the magistrates was involved in the case. They decided they had no jurisdiction to receive bail under such circumstances, while the Recorder, in a recent case, had decided they had jurisdiction. The prisoner would, therefore, be obliged to remain in custody, unless the court granted the writ of *habeas corpus* sought for.

Mr. Justice Hayes said it would involve considerable expense to bring the prisoner up from Tullamore and bring her down again, and he very much doubted whether the Court of Queen's Bench could not make an order which would make such a course unnecessary.

Mr. Dowse said it was inconvenient for the parties who consented to go bail for the prisoner to go down to Tullamore, and the magistrates in Dublin refused to take bail without the presence of the prisoner.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said it was a very novel point.

Mr. Dowse said if the court ordered the magistrates sitting in Dublin to take the bail, they would hardly disobey the order of the court. The conditions of the recognisance were that she should be at Tullamore to abide her trial at the next quarter sessions.

The Chief Justice said the case was of a somewhat novel character, and would require some consideration. The court were anxious to give every legal assistance to the prisoner, in procuring her liberty, but the mode of doing it was difficult. It would, therefore, be better to allow the case to stand until the following day.

Mr. Justice Hayes said they should consider whether the Queen's Bench was not competent to receive the recognisance, without requiring the production of the prisoner on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case was undoubtedly one of a novel character, and as it was one which might frequently occur in this country, the court should carefully consider it.

The case was accordingly allowed to stand.

In the matter of Williams, minors.

Mr. Ralph, on behalf of Mr. Erasmus Williams, of Talbot-street, moved that a service of the writ of *habeas corpus* which had been effected should be deemed good service. The *habeas corpus* had been obtained by the prosecutor against his wife, to compel her to restore to him his three children which she persisted in keeping, and refused to allow him to see them. Great difficulty was experienced in serving the writ upon her, but it was ultimately delivered to Mrs. Evans, mother of Mrs Williams, at her house, in Kildare-street, where it was sworn her daughter, with her three children, had been residing, and where all her letters had been directed from. The writ was subsequently sent back from Mrs. Evans, with a statement that Mrs. Williams was not residing there. A copy of the writ was subsequently served upon Messrs. Fletcher and Meade, the solicitors of Mrs. Williams, and the present motion was that this service should be deemed good service. Counsel stated that, in the year 1855, his client fell into difficulties, and his wife went to reside with her father in the country, who had since died. The prosecutor shortly after recovered from his difficulties, and urged his wife to return and live with him, but she declined. He subsequently met her in the street, and asked that she should allow one of the children to go dine with him in the evening, which she declined to do. He then instructed his solicitor, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained for the purpose of having restored to him his three children.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said if they had effected service of the writ according to the statute, then they should have moved for an attachment for disobeying it; but, if service had not been effected according to the act, the court not help it.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said the *Habeas Corpus* Act pointed out two modes for service, either personal service, or leaving it with the agent or servant of the party.

After some discussion, the court granted Mr. Ralph an *alias* writ, without any limit to the time for its return.

The Queen, at the prosecution of John Gilbert King, v. the Board of Works.

This was an application on the part of Mr. John Gilbert King, proprietor of the lands of Kincor, in the King's County, affected by the drainage works on the river Brusna, to make absolute a conditional order for a *mandamus* to compel the commissioners to serve a notice to put the machinery of the act in operation to enable him to obtain compensation for damage alleged to be done to 9 acres and 37½ perches of the plaintiff's lands. There are three cases of a similar character, and the decision in one will substantially rule all. The arguments were of a technical and uninteresting character.

Serjeant Sullivan and Mr. E. M. Kelly were heard in support of the rule.

Serjeant Lawson, and Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and May, were heard on behalf of the commissioners.

Judgment reserved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

The full Court sat shortly after eleven o'clock, and, having disposed of a few uninteresting motions, rose very early in the day.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

[Before the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.]

The arguments to "show cause," in the case of O'Reilly v. Brennan—an action brought by a builder to recover the amount due on foot of a contract to construct a mansion at Bray, and in which a conditional order had been obtained to set the verdict for the defendant aside—were resumed yesterday, and occupied the court nearly the entire of the day.

At the close,

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

Harold v. Bellew.

Mr. M'Blain moved on the part of the defendant to set aside the writ of summons and plaint, on the grounds that the first count omitted the word "done," after the words "work and labour," and that it used the word "supplied" instead of "provided," which, counsel contended, was a clear non-compliance with the statute; and, secondly, because the writ omitted to give the defendant the particulars of the plaintiff's claim, as required by the Act of Parliament. The action was for services of various kinds, alleged to have been performed by the plaintiff for the defendant, who is M.P. for Louth, in and about the last election for that county. Counsel contended that the copy served was a contempt of the rules of the court and of the statute, and cited several authorities in support of his argument.

Messrs. R. Armstrong, Q.C., and O'Driscoll, resisted the motion. The plaintiff, they contended, was not chargeable with any irregularity at all, and it was not right to come in at that stage of the proceedings and try to turn the plaintiff round on an absurd quibble of this sort. The application to set aside the writ must be refused, because the word "done" was in the original, and by mistake was omitted from the copy, and the application not being to take off the copy, but the writ itself, it was clear that it should be refused. The next ground was put as untenable. Counsel read an affidavit in which the plaintiff stated that he not alone gave the bill of particulars to the defendant's agent, but actually enclosed it to Mr. Bellew himself, who acknowledged its receipt, but refused to pay. There was no affidavit by the defendant that he was at all misled by the particulars endorsed on the writ, nor any suggestion that he was embarrassed in his defence. It was a peculiarly hard case on the plaintiff, who was turned round at the quarter sessions on technical objections wholly beside the merits.

Mr. M'Blain was heard in reply.

The Court refused the motion, with costs, desiring, however, that the plaintiff should give the defendant another bill of particulars.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Lynch.]

In re J. Robinson.

The bankrupt was a linen merchant, carrying on business in Belfast, and the meeting was for the argument of a special case stated, and to obtain the judgment of the court as to whether the Northern Banking Company had a right to retain a sum of about £2,000, the proceeds of an attachment and execution levied by them in New York, against the property of the bankrupt. It appeared that on the 18th February, 1859, they sent out instructions to proceed, and obtained notice of the bankruptcy on the 28th February. They then proceeded regularly in the Supreme Court of New York, seized the bankrupt's property by attachment, and obtained judgment and execution. There was a suit which the assignees instituted by petition in New York, but they afterwards withdrew from the proceedings. The question at present for the decision of the court was, whether the adjudication in Ireland vested all the property of the bankrupt in his assignees wherever situated, or whether the Northern Bank, having obtained a regular judgment of the Supreme Court in America—whether the execution on it was not valid.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., with whom was Mr. May, argued the case ably on behalf of the Northern Bank. Mr. Heron submitted that by the law of New York the title of the assignees to the property was not recognised at all, and that as the statutes of bankruptcy and insolvency were only recognised in a qualified manner by every country, a discharge under the statute of bankruptcy and insolvency in one country would not discharge the debts due in another. Counsel cited a variety of authorities in support of this proposition.

Mr. Joy, Q.C., and Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the assignees, and contended that in every country the adjudication vested the property in the assignees, and that after the adjudication no one else had a right to attach it.

Judge Lynch reserved judgment.

In re W. Merrick.

The meeting was for final examination of the bankrupt, who was a trader in Ballina. The liabilities were £13,000.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Larkin, appeared for the assignees, and announced their intention of having an examination of the bankrupt as to several matters about which they were not satisfied.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., with Mr. Meldon, appeared for the bankrupt.

The bankrupt was examined, first as to a cargo of coals, which, about four days before the filing of the petition, which was on the 28th of July last, he made over by a bill of sale to Dr. Nolan, who was liable on an accommodation bill of his, then due, for £200. On that day Dr. Nolan had written a note to him about it. There were three other bills due by him at the time, but he considered Dr. Nolan's a debt of honour. The bankrupt was also examined relative to his dealings with Hughes, of Ballina, a bankrupt, and as to a charge contained in his schedule of £1,500 against the estate of Hughes, but of the existence of which debt the assignees were not satisfied. There were items of £300, £275, and £410, which the bankrupt stated that he had paid to Hughes, but the payments were not shown by his books, which appeared to have been very irregularly kept. He stated that he was constantly in the habit of lending Hughes large sums, that he endeavoured to keep him up in trade, and that but for those unsuccessful efforts on his part he believed he would have sixty shillings in the pound for his own creditors.

Mr. Meldon, on behalf of the bankrupt, stated that he had brought £4,500 assets into court, and had given the assignees every information in his power, and could really do nothing more than he had done.

Mr. Kernan said there was an item of £450, representing the purchase-money of a vessel, which the bankrupt returned as having been received by him from a son of Thomas Hughes, for his father, but Hughes, senior, had stated that he never gave any money. The assignees could not consent to the passing of the final examination unless the bankrupt cleared up his account of those items.

Mr. Larkin said the assignees were most anxious to take from the bankrupt any reasonable explanation about those items which, in justice to the creditors, could not be allowed to pass without some explanation.

Mr. Meldon said that one half of the creditors had signed a recommendation that the final examination should be allowed to pass. It was, unfortunately, too much the habit of traders in this country to keep their books badly.

Judge Lynch said he would not pass the final examination. He would adjourn it until the beginning of next term, with liberty to the bankrupt to apply for a sitting on an earlier day, if he should find that he could give any information to the court.

[Before Judge Berwick.]

In re John Madden.

The bankrupt was a grocer and shopkeeper at Poyntzpass, county Down. The meeting was for audit and dividend. A dividend of 5s 6d was declared.

Mr. M'Nally appeared for the assignees.

In re George Hodson.

The bankrupt was a builder in Capel-street. The meeting was for composition. Ten shillings in the pound was proposed and accepted.

Agents—Messrs. Molloy and Watson.

In re P. Kelly.

This case stood for the final examination of the bankrupt. It had been adjourned for the purpose of giving the bankrupt an opportunity of examining certain books in possession of the trade assignee, and to account for an alleged deficiency between the stock and a return which had been made. The bankrupt explained certain of the items, amounting to £90, leaving a sum of £75 for which, it was alleged, he did not account.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the assignees.

Mr. F. Smith, instructed by Mr. T. M'Kenny, solicitor, appeared for the bankrupt.

His Lordship expressed himself dissatisfied with the explanation, and adjourned the case for adjudication to that day six months.

Mr. Stephens, solicitor, instructed Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the assignees.

In re J. Kerr.

The bankrupt was a dyer and finisher at Hollybrook, county Antrim, and the meeting was for the examination of witnesses in reference to some machinery belonging to the bankrupt.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Thomas Geoghegan, appeared for the assignees.

Mr. Irwin for the bankrupt.

Mr. Levy applied to the court to have a man adjudicated bankrupt who had been discharged as an insolvent at the last quarter sessions in Belfast. The bankruptcy was resorted to for the purpose of setting aside an alleged deed of trust for the purpose of compelling the trustees to give up some property.

Judge Berwick adjudicated.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. Parsons.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Kelly.]

The Fortuna, of Riga.

In re Sampson Mitchell & Co., intervenients.

The following judgment was given yesterday morning, at the sitting of the Court, in this interventional suit, which had been at hearing on Wednesday.

The Court—The case put forward by these petitioners, and admitted at the hearing, is, simply, the not uncommon one of freighters, who at the port of loading having, by stipulation, advanced money to the ship owner, on account of freight, now, as the ship had arrived safely at her port of discharge, seek to be repaid that advance by a deduction in their favour out of the full freight paid into this court in the course of a suit on foot of a bottomry bond, which bound ship, freight, and cargo. The question was raised, had they a right to appear in these proceedings; but, as the facts pleaded, and admitted at the bar, show that the petitioners have a direct interest in the funds in court, and may be injured by the effects of the decree in the suit which has been instituted against them, they, in the judgment of the court, have an undoubted right to appear and be heard in the matter of this petition. Now, the ordinary practice in cases of freight advanced being that the advances so made should be deducted in favour of the freighter, when the consignee is called upon to pay the freight in full, the respondents here seek to interrupt that practice, alleging that the entire of the freight, including the advance, is liable to them under their decree as the bottomry creditors, the fund arising from the sale of the ship having proved deficient, and the bond being secured on the ship, freight, and cargo. No doubt that, generally such a bond does attach upon the freight and render it liable; but the authorities referred to in argument at the bar, and adopted by the court—namely, the John (2 Not. Cas.), and a still stronger case—the Standard (Swab. A.R.)—have well settled that where freight has been *bona fide* advanced anterior to the period when a bottomry bond was taken, the bond does not attach on that freight. Such is the case of these petitioners, their advance having been the 3rd of December, 1859, and the bond in question not having been given until the month of April following. On examining the receipt given by the master for the advance, the court can entertain no doubt but that the money was given, not as an advance or loan on the credit of the freight, but as part of the freight itself. Satisfied, then, that the advance was made in good faith, and long anterior to the execution of the bond, and when from the relative position of the several parties the latter could not have been in contemplation of any of them, the court must consider as excepted from its general liability so much of the full freight now in the registry as had been advanced, and is claimed by the petitioners, and hold the bottomry creditors, as such, to have no claim whatever upon it. Yet, as bottomry creditors alone do these respondents assert their claim. Another view of the question is presented, however—it is, that having been consignees of the cargo also, and in that character paid in the full freight, that they are to be considered as having paid in too much, and are therefore entitled to claim the overplus. The court, however, cannot understand how this latter ground can be maintained, seeing that these respondents have admitted that they owe it to the legal creditor, and that, by the course of law, and the practice of merchants, that creditor is the freighter who made the advance, and who is the petitioner before the court. Upon that ground, then, can these respondents, who have no claim in law, and still less in equity, to attach this portion of the freight, resist the claim of the petitioners to it? The court, hazarding a conjecture, that by possibility the money in question might have been a matter of arrangement between the parties themselves, when the respondents became the purchasers of the cargo from the petitioners, offered the respondents the opportunity of explanation upon that point; but, as they declined to avail themselves of that offer, the court is at liberty to conclude that no such arrangement existed. Here, then, is a certain sum of money in the registry of the court, to be dealt with strictly, *tuum jus habentis*, and which, correctly speaking, cannot be made the subject of interpleader, as, upon admitted facts, one of the parties only has the right to claim it. It has been suggested to the court, nevertheless, to let the former take his remedy against the latter in a court of common law; but where, as in the present case, the court has a clear jurisdiction over the subject matter, and the proper parties are properly before it, it would be a dereliction of its duty to yield to that suggestion. The prayer of this petition, then, shall be granted to the extent of a sum of £79 6s 10d, being the calculated amount of the advances made by the petitioners. The further sum of £4 8s 3d, being for exchange and insurance on that advance, cannot be charged against the consignee, and is refused. Now as to costs: the practice of a court of equity, where it appears that all parties have acted properly, is to charge the fund with the costs. Now, this court cannot blame the respondents for appearing in this case, as they had other interests besides their own to protect. The petitioner, therefore, is to have his costs out of the fund.

For the petitioner—Dr. Elrington. Proctor—Mr. Lea.

For the respondents—Dr. Townsend. Proctor—Mr. Hamerton.

The Malvina, of Waterford, s.s.

This case came on for argument upon the points reserved at the hearing—namely, whether the owners of the steamer had the privilege of exemption, on account of having had on board a qualified pilot, under compulsion of law; and, secondly, whether that exemption had not been forfeited by the participation of the master in the acts of the pilot.

Dr. Elrington opened the argument for the steamer, and was answered by Dr. Chatterton, Q.C., and Dr. Townsend.

Dr. Gibbon replied generally for the steamer.

The case stands over for an affidavit, and finally for judgment.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Samuel Wilson was brought up in custody of the police, charged with the unlawful possession of a pewter pint measure, the property of Mr. O'Brien, vintner, Patrick-street, and which was taken from his premises on the 8th instant.—The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Daniel Clarke and Daniel Cameron, privates of the [illegible] Royals, were brought up in custody of Police-constables 39 A and 45 A, charged with having smashed several barbers' poles in Baggot-street and other streets. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoners, in the first instance, took a barber's pole from the shop of a man named M'Mahon in Francis-st., and that therewith they demolished sundry other polls between that street and Bridgefoot-street. When remonstrated with by Police-constable 39 A, they struck him. They then attacked the other constable, 45 A, and tore his uniform, but they were finally lodged in the station-house.—The prisoners were fined five shillings each, or ordered fourteen days' imprisonment, for the unlawful possession of the barber's pole, besides which, Cameron was fined £1, and Clarke 10s, for the assault upon the constable, or, in default of payment, ordered one month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Ann Keogh was brought up in custody of Police-constable 86 D, charged with assaulting him, and using abusive language towards him while in the execution of his duty in the public street, on Thursday night.—She was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

A woman, named Ann Ward, was brought up in custody of Sergeant King, of the G division, charged with the unlawful possession of a pair of tweed trousers, which she was offering in pawn in an office in Bolton-street.—The case was remanded.

Robert Hart was charged by James Kenny with wantonly and maliciously breaking several panes of glass in the window of his public-house, situate in Smithfield, on Thursday.—The prisoner was fined 5s, with 15s costs.

Peter Joyce preferred a complaint against Christopher Callaghan, for wantonly assaulting him in Bridewell-lane, on Thursday.—He was fined 6d, and 5s costs.

Julia Lawless charged a man, named James Geraghty, with having deliberately broken her window. The complainant, who resided in Upper Dorset-street, stated that on Thursday she saw the prisoner begging at her door; she said to him, "Poor man, I have nothing for you," whereupon he flung a stone at the shop window, breaking a pane of plate glass; he then took up another stone and flung it at the window, breaking another pane; the prisoner also used threatening and abusive language, from which the prosecutrix is apprehensive of further violence.—He was ordered to find bail, or to be imprisoned for twelve months.

Robert Henry was sentenced to find bail, or be imprisoned for one month, for using threatening and abusive language towards John M'Loughlin, in Queen's-street, on Thursday last.

Robert Eccles, Anne Eccles, his wife, and Mary M'Manus, were brought up on remand by Acting-Inspectors Keegan and Craven, charged with stealing a considerable quantity of property, consisting of books, chairs, carpets, mattresses, decanters, glasses, &c., belonging to the Hon. Mrs. Howard, of No. 22, Eccles-street. It appeared from the statement of the prosecutrix that in June last she left home with the intention of travelling, giving at the same time the house and property contained therein in charge of the two Eccles; she, however, locked up all the rooms, except one, which she gave these parties for their accommodation during her absence; on her return she discovered that the locks had been broken off the doors, or that the latter had been forced in, and that the property in question was abstracted.

The police officers were then examined, who testified as to having found many duplicates in the possession of the female prisoners, most of which referred to articles stolen from the house of the prosecutrix, and which she identified.

Michael Lowry, a pawnbroker's assistant, deposed as to several of the articles produced having been pawned by one of the prisoners, in the name of Eccles.

James Roche, a sweep, was then examined, who stated that some five or six weeks ago he had been called upon by Mrs. Eccles, while passing through Eccles-street, and on the opposite side of it; she said that she would get for witness the work of the house, and he thanked her; she then said there was something amiss with one of the locks in the house, and that she wished him to recommend her a locksmith; he said he would do so, and accordingly sent up one to her.

William Hyland, the locksmith in question, deposed that he went by Roche's direction up to the house, No. 22, Eccles-street, where he was brought by Mrs. Eccles to a top back room, the staple of the lock on the door of which appeared to have been forced in; she said that her husband, in a fit of bad humour, had pushed it in, witness took the lock home with him, repaired it, and brought it back, when he was paid the amount for which he had agreed to do it.

The prosecutrix deposed that when she left the house in charge of the prisoners, the locks upon the doors of the room were in good order.

The female searcher of the station-house was then examined, who stated that she found the several duplicates now produced and marked, in the possession of Mrs. Eccles, but when she interrogated her as to whether she had them or other things in her possession, she denied it.

Much time having been occupied in the consideration of the case, the bench decided that the prisoner should be again brought before them this day, to have the several informations sworn, preparatory to their being sent for trial at the commission, or before the Recorder.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Lowness of Spirits, Hypochondriacism, Insanity.—These formidable diseases are usually caused by a disordered condition of one or more of the digestive organs, and most deplorably commence at the meridian of life. The distressing symptoms need no enumeration: they are known in some degree to the wisest and best of mankind, as well as the weakest. Whenever the liver, stomach, and kidneys are roused, the morbid feelings and ideas vanish; to effect this happy result nothing more is needed than friction over these organs with Holloway's Ointment, whilst his Pills are likewise taken. The change of thought is immediate, happy, and lasting. Those whom these have cured confess that their influence over the mind is magical.

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BIRTHS.

Baker—On the 7th instant, at Loughgall, county Armagh, the wife of the Rev. Hugh L. W. Baker, of a daughter.

Deane—On the 9th instant, at Newlawn, county Dublin, the wife of Alexander S. Deane, Esq., of a daughter.

De Moleyns—Nov. 8, at 73, Lower Mount-street, the wife of Edward De Moleyns, Esq., of a daughter.

Newland—November 8, at Castlecomer, the wife of G. C. Newland, Esq., of a son.

Stanistreet—At Malahide, on the 8th November, the wife of Richard Stanistreet, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Beauclerk and Murphy—November 8, at Magheralin Church, by the Lord Bishop of Down, assisted by his chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Knox, rector of Lurgan, and by the Rev. Thomas H. Montgomery, the Rev. Charles Beauclerk, of Ardglass, county of Down, to Elizabeth Maria, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Murphy, rector of Magheralin, and chaplain to the Bishop of Down.

O'Farrell and Fay—November 7, in Drumcon R.C. Church, by the Rev. Terence O'Reilly, P.P., assisted by the Rev. Nicholas O'Farrell, of the Cathedral Church, Marlborough-street (brother of the bridegroom), Francis O'Farrell, Esq., of the firm of P. O'Farrell and Sons, of this city, to Margaretta S. Clare, youngest daughter of Thomas Fay, Esq., of Cootehill.

DEATHS.

Brown—Nov. 7, at Beechmount, county of Tipperary, Jane, the beloved wife of James Forester Brown, Esq., and eldest daughter of the Rev. John G. Phillips, in the 27th year of her age.

Russell—July 27, at Canterbury, New Zealand, George Gawler, aged 33 years, fifth son of the late Major Russell, of her Majesty's 20th Regt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, Nov. 9.—Arrived—General Cathcart, Lerwick, fish; Ellerwater, Liverpool, wheat; Mars, Wexford, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Belfast, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; North Ash, Ardrossan, coal and iron; Leith Packet, Bangor, slates; Herald, Glasgow, goods; 3 colliers.

Sailed—Nero, Falmouth, potatoes; Sarah, Peel, timber; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Standard, Liverpool, wheat; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Nov. 10.
Morning, 3h 11m. | Evening, 3h 42m.

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